BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,459—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1891.

CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-6	Breakfast—Médoc and St. Julien Médoc	15-0	8-6
11-0	6-6		11-0	6-6
25-0	13-6	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0	13-6
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
37-6	19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-6	19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
R.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th June
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th „
R.I. SUTLEJ	6205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3093	500	W. J. Webber	10th „
R.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th „
R.I. PESHAWUR	3857	600	W. A. Wheler	31st „
† ASSAM	3093	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
R.I. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st „
R.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th „

The steamers marked R.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

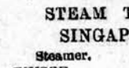
Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th June.
MALWA	2970	500	C. Preston	2nd July.
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th May, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June, 1891.
* S. S. PO	5,000	800	10th July, 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.

* No Passengers accepted for this departure.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th July, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 8, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	660	1st July '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,800	750	1st Aug. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 131

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bollen	3,800	550	13th July '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	24th June '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
June 3, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3330	4th July.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th May, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 17th June.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., 21st June, after arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 20th June at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 18th June, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

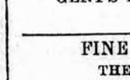
FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND SOUTHERN PORTS.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 30th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th June, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.
BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S. S. ABERDEEN.—This well-known and favourite passenger Steamer will leave BOMBAY for LONDON direct, on or about 23rd of June, 1891. The Steamer has splendid accommodation for First-Class Passengers.

Her Sister-Ships the "DUMASCUS" and "AUSTRALASIAN" made the passage to LONDON in 22 days.

For information, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

14, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENT'S
STRAW HATS.
CASH, CREDIT,
Rs. 2-8. only Rs. 2-12.
NEW SHAPE,
NEW RIBBONS,
AND DOUBLE STRAW.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
GENT'S HATTERS AND HOSIERS,
FORT, BOMBAY.

FINE IRISH LINEN FROM
THE BELFAST LINEN CO.
DAMASK TABLE COVERS
AND
NAPKINS.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., Ld., have just received from the Belfast Linen Companies a parcel of Piece Linen Table Damask, Linen Damask Table Covers, and Napkins. They are of first rate quality and the newest designs, the prices being exceptionally low, we feel sure these Goods will give universal satisfaction.

LINEN TABLE DAMASK, about 2 yards wide.
Cash Rs. 3 per yard. Credit Rs. 3-6

LINEN TABLE DAMASK, about 2½ yards wide.
Cash Rs. 4 per yard. Credit Rs. 4-8.

LINEN TABLE DAMASK SQUARES, about 2 yards Square. Cash Rs. 6 each. Credit Rs. 6-12.

LINEN DAMASK NAPKINS, about 27 inches Square. Cash Rs. 8-8 per doz. Credit Rs. 9-8.

ENGLISH MADE TOWELS.
(White Cotton, Turkish):—

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Size 20 by 38	per doz.	7 0	8 0
„ 22 by 40	„	8 0	9 0
„ 23 by 49	„	10 8	12 0
„ 23 by 46 (extra thick)	„	12 8	14 0
„ 27 by 56	„	16 0	18 0
„ 33 by 66	„	29 0	33 0
„ 45 by 80 Bath Sheets	per pair	8 8	9 8

BROWN LINEN TURKISH TOWELS.

Plain, Size 22 by 52 inches	per doz.	Rs. 16	Rs. 18
Striped, Size 21 by 50 inches	„	„ 19	„ 22

WHITE HONEYCOMB COTTON TOWELS.

Size 23 by 46 inches	per doz.	Rs. 7	Rs. 8
„ 23 by 46 „ (better quality)	„	„ 10-8	„ 12

CASH'S PATENT FRICTION TOWELS.

A perfect Luxury to use	each	Rs. 3 4	Rs. 3 12

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT.

THE following Second-hand PIANOS have been put in thorough Repair, and are for Sale at the PIANOFORTE SALOON of the Undersigned:—

Eight Piano, 5 Octaves	Rs. 180
Rubinstein's Bijoux Cottage, full Compass	„ 220
Herbert's Square Black Polished	„ 390
Broadwood and Son's Grand, Black Polished	„ 400
Schiedmayer and Sohne's Solid Iron-framed Square	„ 410
Marcks & Co.'s Solid Cottage	„ 420

The above may be paid for by Instalments. Apply

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
1, ASH LANE, BOMBAY, OR AT POONA.

HOT WEATHER WINES.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

THE whole of our HOCKS and MOSELLES are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz. These Wines are generally admitted to be the most delicate and fragrant as well as the most wholesome produced in the World.

STILL WINES.

	Per Dozen Cash. Bottles. Rs. a.	Half Bottles. Rs. a.	Per Dozen Credit. Bottles. Rs. a.	Half Bottles. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM (1886)—A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use	19 0	10 8	21 0	11 8
GEISENHEIM (1886)—Good flavour and body, can be well recommended	22 0	12 0	24 8	13 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) (1884)—Of great fragrance, pure and natural	28 0	...	31 0	...
HOCKHEIM (1884)—A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 8
NIERSTEIN (1884)—Very soft and good bouquet	30 0	16 0	33 0	18 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH (1881)—A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour	34 0	18 0	38 0	20 0
JOHANNISBERG (1881)—Highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste	44 0	23 0	49 0	25 8

SPARKLING WINES.

SUPERIOR HOCK—Delicate flavour and bouquet	39 0	21 0	43 0	23 0
FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN—The very finest wine of its kind	46 0	25 0	51 0	28 8
FINE MOSELLE—Fine full flavour	34 0	18 8	38 0	20 8
SUPERIOR MOSELLE—Very fragrant	38 0	21 0	42 0	23 4
FINEST NONPAREIL—Very rich, delicious bouquet	46 0	25 0	51 0	28 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA, AND MAHABLESHWUR.

SPENCER & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARS.

AWARDED SILVER MEDAL for general excellence at the Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, February 28th, 1891.

	Madras prices Rs. a.
"SALISBURYS,"	
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in boxes of 50, per box	2 8
"IMPERIALS,"	
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," in boxes of 50 per box	2 0
"MAYOS,"	
MANILLA-SHAPED, 5 inches long per box of 100	3 8
"BEACONSFIELDS"	
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, manufactured in three sizes, in boxes of 100. No. 1—4½ inches long per box	3 0
„ 2—4 „ „	2 12
„ 3—3½ „ (thin) „	2 8
"LITTLE RANDOLPHS,"	
MANILLA-SHAPED, 3½ inches long per box of 100	2 0

Supplied by Messrs. J. NEUBERG AND Co., D. MACROPOLO, and all respectable dealers. A complete Stock always on hand at the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

Naval and Military Messes can apply to Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON AND Co.

OUR NEW FACTORY, which was started on the 2nd June last, is now the largest and most complete Cigar Factory in India, and when present building extensions are completed, will be capable of producing 100,000 Cigars per diem.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBERS AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm, Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

THE only Firm in Bombay where Jewellery is manufactured ON THE PREMISES under the supervision of competent EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS. Every Article guaranteed, and every Article finished in a manner to do credit to so old established a HOUSE.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
GUARD OR KEEPER RINGS,

Engraved or chased, in a variety of designs. Motto Rings:—"Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "Mizpah," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," &c., &c., made to order on the Premises, entirely under European supervision, at charges as low as is commensurate with sound work and finish.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
SIGNET RINGS.

Gentlemen's Gold Signet Rings, set with Red or White Cornelian, Onyx. Bloodstone, &c., in round, oval or shield shapes; also in massive solid gold.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
SNAKE RINGS.

Made of solid Indian Gold, of 1, 2, 3, or 4 coils, set with one or more Gems Ruby Eyes, &c.

READYMADE RINGS.

We have in stock a large collection of all the above Rings in 18 Carat-Gold. This gold is chosen in preference on account of its greater hardness and its waste not being nearly so great.

JEWELLED RINGS,
ALSO SUITABLE FOR ENGAGEMENTS, &c., &c.

An inexhaustible variety, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, either single Gem, in Cluster or in Combination
AT ALMOST ANY PRICE.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.
NATURAL UNDYED PURE WOOL.

BANIANS, ½ dozen... 34 in. Rs. 30; 36 in. Rs. 33; 38 in. Rs. 36

DRAWERS, ½ dozen... 32 in. Rs. 33; 34 in. Rs. 36; 36. in. Rs. 39

SOCKS, all sizes, dozen... Rs. 16-8.

UNIVERSALLY ADVISED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION
AS
THE MOST PERFECT SANITARY UNDERWEAR.
ENGLISH MANUFACTURE ONLY, *i.e.*, (SUPERIOR).

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER!
WHILE THERE IS A SURE REMEDY CALLED
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.

For Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest?
THE BEST VOICE TONIC.
Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers should always have a Bottle of ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM with them.
Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

170, Shaik Memon Street, Market. } F. S. MADON & CO., } Bombay.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS.

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

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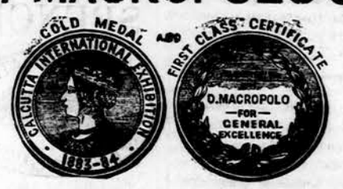

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This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.
PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.
PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.
STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.
PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhea, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.
PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (Englishmoney), the 10/- Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/- Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL.....	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,500,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.
Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem (a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 60, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.
THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.
GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.
N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.
THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
and remain in India.
The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.
Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862.....	£309,693	0 0
" 1885.....	£985,156	0 0
" 1886.....	£955,039	0 0
" 1889.....	£1,104,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to.....	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS..	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12	4
1884	£5,348,407	9	2
1879	£4,360,595	15	1
1889	£6,161,508	13	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.
NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay. The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo on the Maidan.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 14th:—Kaiser-i-Hind (s), from London; and Swamby (s), Alexandria. Yesterday:—Thames (s), Shanghai; Nerbudda (s), Calcutta; Iran (s), Cardiff; Egglestone Abbey (s), and Muriel (s), Port Said; Cyril (s), Savona; and Kapurthala (s), Karachi.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Simla (s), for Persian Gulf; and Queen of England (barque), Bangkok.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Springfield, the s. s. Llanthony Abbey, and the s. s. Stratholyde entered the dock on Sunday last, and the s. s. Vera yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Thisbe, the s. s. Marry Annie, the s. s. Arabian Prince, and the s.s. Amana entered the dock on Sunday last.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., to-day.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay L. I., to-day, at 6 o'clock:—

Polka	Chappies
Overture	Fidelio
Gavotte	Saldio
Aria	O'feo
Selection	The Old Guard
Valse	La Cigale
	Florence Fare.
	Beethoven.
	Amillon.
	Gluck.
	Planquette.
	C. Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Cricket.—A cricket match was played on Sunday between the Bombay C. C. and the Parsee C. C., which, after a most exciting finish, ended in a tie—each side scoring 98. For the Parsee C. C. M. Framjee, Writer, and Tapia played well for 15, 15, and 14 respectively. Machliwalla, Sanjana, and Bharoocha played well for the B. C. C., scoring 32, 20, and 19. The principal feature of the match was the long stand made by the two former. From 7, with three wickets down, they carried the score to 67.

Drowned in a Pond.—An inquest was held yesterday morning, by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, at Parel Road, touching the death of a Hindu child, named Balkrisha Bheema, aged 4 years. Dwarkabai, wife of Rukma Ballaje, deposed that the deceased was her grandson and lived with her. At 4 p.m. on Sunday she left the deceased playing in the verandah and went to cook inside. When she came out she found the child missing, and raised an alarm. A search was made, when the body of the child was found floating in a pond, in front of the house. The body was brought out by one Vishnu, but life was then extinct. There was a depth of two and a half feet of water in the pond, and there was no wall round it. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and added a rider that the pond was a source of danger to the children in the neighbourhood and should be filled up.

A Native Chief's Birthday Party.—Last Sunday being the anniversary of the Birthday of H. H. Thakor Mansinghji of Palitana, his brother the Prince Samatsinghji of Palitana, gave an evening party in honour of the occasion. A number of distinguished guests were present, among whom were Mr. Y. G. Kothare, Khan Bahadur B. Dadabhoy Registrar, Drs. R. N. Khory, M. D. Cama, and J. P. Mehta; H. H. Raj Kumar, of Shahpura, and his younger brother, Kumar Shri Ram Khachar, of Jasden, Mr. Ameeruddin Tyabji, Mr. J. J. Guzdar, Mr. Veerchund Deepchund, Mr. Narotamdas Morarji Gokuldas, Mr. Jamietram Nanabhoy Haridas, Mr. Hormazdiar Coyaji, Mr. Punnalal Poonumchund Jehwari, Mr. Kareembhai Ebraim, Mr. Rehmatullah Khairaz, Mr. Abdoolabhai M. Dharamsi, Mr. Vundravandas Purshotamdas, Mr. Virjibhokhundas Atmaram, Mr. Veerchund Raghowji, Mr. Moorlidhar Mohanlal, Mr. D. D. Mula, and Kumar Shivsingji. A band was in attendance. The party broke up late in the evening.

Death of a Popular Hindu Lady.—The news of the sudden and premature death of Akhand Saubhagyavati Sonabai, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Dinanath Raghunath Narayen Khote, and wife of Mr. Jaganath Sunderrao Sanzgiri, Agent, Sind Press Co., Ld., will be received with deep regret by her female friends and others. She was educated at the Alexandra Girls' Institute and ever after leaving school, she kept up studies and took great interest in promoting the cause of her sisters. She was liked by Dekkanis, Gujeratis, and others alike on account of her genial disposition and often acted as interpreter between these classes as she knew Gujerati very well in addition to Marathi, her vernacular, and possessed a good knowledge of English. When Lady Dufferin was on the eve of her departure a deputation of ladies, headed by Mrs. Kalabhai Lallubhai came from Surat, and Mrs. Sonabai Sanzgiri was also invited to join it. Her ideas and notions had been well formed, and it may be a surprise to many to know that she was thoroughly sympathising with the recent widow re-marriage movement in her caste of Prof. Bhandarkar's daughter. Bai Sonabai was about 24 years old at the time of her death, which sudden and melancholy event took place last Friday evening at the residence of her grandfather, the late Mr. Ragunath Narayan Khote, C.I.E, at Malabar Hill. Her funeral and Uthamna ceremonies were largely attended. Her brother, Mr. Sundernath D. Khote, has set apart a sum of rupees six hundred to perpetuate the memory of his late lamented sister by awarding a scholarship or medal called after her name, and it is hoped his example will be followed by other Hindus.

A Game of Chance or Skill.—A few days ago Mr. Superintendent Grennan appeared before Mr. W. R Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and applied for summonses against a Mahomedan and an Irance Parsee, shop-keepers at Falkland Road, under section 4 of Act 4 of 1887, on a charge of keeping gaming shops, at Falkland Road. It appeared that for some time past a game, called "ring-throwing," had been carried on in several shops belonging to Mahomedans and Irani Parsees. A few days ago whilst Inspector Nelmes was going his night-rounds he saw a large number of people engaged in the game of ring-throwing at the shops of the two shop-keepers, at the Falkland Road. Mr. Nelmes took the names of the two shop-keepers, and reported the matter to Mr. Grennan, who was of opinion that the game of ring-throwing fell under the provisions of the Gaming Act of 1887. He subsequently appeared before Mr. Hamilton, and applied for summonses against the two shop-keepers on a charge of keeping gaming shops; but his Worship was of opinion that the game did not fall under the provisions of the Gaming Act. Mr. Grennan having explained to his Worship that the game had been played for a long time past in many shops and many poor people had lost their money in the game, his Worship granted summonses against the two shop-keepers under section 64 of Act 13 of 1856 on a charge of cheating. When the case came on for hearing the Magistrate discharged the accused. The Commissioner of Police then took the opinion of the Government Solicitor on the matter, and he (the Government Solicitor) was of opinion that the game of "ring throwing" came under the provisions of the Gaming Act 4 of 1887. Subsequently, Mr. Frere, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared before Mr. Hamilton, and applied for summonses against the shop-keepers on a charge of keeping gaming shops. Mr. Frere contended that the game did come under the meaning of the Gaming Act, inasmuch as it was a game of chance and not of skill. His Worship holding that it was a game of skill and not chance, refused to grant the application of Mr. Frere.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Jones, in charge of the F and G Divisions, charged Rama Tathia, a cart-driver, Dewjee Canjee, Khetsey Ramjee, and Allana Subhana, a hawker, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, the first with criminal breach of trust in respect of four bales of yarn, valued at Rs. 700, the property of Messrs. Sassoon J. David, and the other three with dishonestly receiving the stolen property, and also with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the said offence. On the morning of the 24th ultimo, a Mahomedan dyer, living at Dadur, called upon Inspector Jones, and informed him that the accused had offered to him on several occasions four bales of yarn for sale for Rs. 250, saying that their master had applied for the benefit of the Insolvency Act, and so they wanted to dispose of the bales of yarn at a very cheap rate. Inspector Jones, in consequence of the information given by the dyer, deputed a havildar to make inquiry into the matter. Two days afterwards the accused took the bales to the dyer's shop in a cart for sale, when the havildar who had secreted himself inside the shop, came out and arrested the accused and took the bales of yarn. The bales bore the marks of S. J. D., and on inquiry the police ascertained that the complainant had purchased 152 bales of yarn from the Star of India Mill, and loaded them into carts belonging to the first accused and other cart-drivers, and instructed them to take the bales of yarn to the Prince's Dock for shipment to Hongkong. All the cart-drivers took the goods as directed to them by the complainant to the Prince's Dock with the exception of the accused Rama, who, instead of taking the four bales of yarn to the Prince's Dock, took them to Currey Road, where he met the three accused, with whom he made arrangements beforehand. The police on inquiry, further ascertained that Rama had on the morning of the 24th ultimo removed a plate from another's cart at Wari Bunder which he afterwards attached to his own cart, and went to the Star of India Mill, where his cart was loaded with the goods. On his way to Currey Road he destroyed the plate and attached his own plate to his cart. The Magistrate convicted the first two and the fourth accused, and sentenced each of them to undergo eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour. The third accused Khetsey was discharged, as there was no evidence against him.

CRICKET.*

A match was played on Saturday, on the Cooperage, between an Eleven from H. M.'s Redbreast and one from the Indian Marine Cricket Club, which resulted in a win by the former of 5 wickets and 3 runs.

INDIAN MARINE.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Sharvell, c Gill, b Plant		0	b Gill	0
Mr Vines, c Plant, b Gill		5	c Body, b Plant	17
Mr Windham, c Reilley, b Gill		3	b Gill	6
Mr Waters, c Berry, b Gill		9	c Body, b Gill	26
Mr Pickard, c Lambert, b Plant		0	b Body	9
Mr Beaumont, b Plant		10	c Plant, b Gill	0
Mr Jones, c and b Gill		0	b Gill	2
Mr Taylor, c Painter, b Plant		3	c Gill, b Body	1
Mr Bonny, b Gill		6	c Gill, b Body	10
Mr Dobbin, c and b Gill		14	not out	6
Mr Balfour, not out		3	b Gill	0
Extras		8	Extras	10
Total		55	Total	87

H. M.'S "REDBREAST."

	1st Innings		2nd Innings.	
Mr Berry, l-b-w, b Taylor		0		
Painter, b Beaumont		9	b Beaumont	0
Lt Lambert, b Taylor		0	b Beaumont	1
Plant, c Vines, b Taylor		9	c and b Taylor	15
Mr Gill, b Vines		35	b Beaumont	6
Body, c Vines, b Taylor		0	not out	27
Reilly, c and b Vines		4	l-b-w, b Beaumont	0
Stevenson c and b Vines		0		
Strang, run out, b Beaumont		0		
Shepherd, not out		18		
Ryan, b Taylor		5		
Extras		9	Extras	7
Total		89	Total	56

MUNICIPAL C. C. VS. ST. PATRICK'S CLUB.

The Bombay Municipal Cricket Club played the first match of the season last Saturday against the St. Patrick's Club, which resulted in a win for the former team. The St. Patrick's Eleven having won the toss elected to bat, and sent in Swiss and Fleming to face the bowling of Hale and Lynn. In the first over Hale despatched Fleming, and Kelly, who succeeded him, was clean bowled soon after. Talbot then took up the bat, but only to send Swiss out. Jackson then went in, and he and Talbot seemed as if they intended to make a stand, but they were both soon put out in succession for 8 and 9 runs respectively. The remaining five were put out for 6 runs only. In about 40 minutes the whole eleven were put out for 29 runs with 3 extras.

The Municipal team then went in, James and Pundlik faced the bowling of Talbot and Kelly. Talbot with his underhand bowling soon managed to get rid of James by a ball, which ran into the wickets off the batsman's hand. Lynn took his place, and a stand was made, and after a deal of hard running about, Pundlik was bowled after scoring a good 26. Tomlinson followed but Lynn soon went out, having been caught by Delaney; the figures then were 53-3-27. Dorabji succeeded Lynn, and after a short while Tomlinson went out with 4 to his credit. Among the others who played well on behalf of the Municipal Club took 6 and 4 wickets respectively. As there was half-an-hour left to time being called, the St. Patrick's Club were sent in again, and this time they appeared to do better. They scored in all 43 runs for 5 wickets at call of time. The following is the score:—

ST. PATRICK'S CLUB.

W. Twiss, b Hale	4
Fleming, b Hale	0
Kelly, b Lynn	2
Talbot, b Hale	8
Jackson, b Lynn	9
Swiss, b Plant	2
Lauder, not out	3
Walsh, b Hale	0
H. J. Walsh, b Hale	2
R. Kerigan, b Hale	0
Delaney, b Lynn	3
Extras	8
Total	32

MUNICIPAL C. CLUB.

Dattaram Pandlik, b H Walsh	26
C C James, b Talbot	0
S Lynn, c Delaney, b H Walsh	27
S Tomlinson, b H Walsh	4
Dorabji Hirjibhoy, b H Walsh	7
Narayen Sittaram, b W Walsh	1
H Lilly, not out	12
E J Hale, c W Walsh, b H Walsh	7
R Rowbottom, c and b Jackson	15
Balkrishna G. Bhende, b Talbot	7
Curseti Daruwalla, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	110

*Secretaries are requested to send in their reports so as to reach us by first postal delivery on Monday morning at latest.

HIGH COURT.—June 16.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

620-90—B V N Kirtikar—Poonumchund Sawa and others vs Bohra Hussanbhai Esmailji—Part heard.
71-91—In person—The Freighters' Association vs Ruttonchund Vumnalee—Part heard.
157-91—In person—Nurshiv Balkrishna vs L A Kini and another—Part heard.
495-91—Chitnis M and M—Gosavi Jagdevgeer Shivgur vs Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Mahomed.
505-90—J G Cama—Aga Hajee Attavolla, &c., vs Aga Hajee Alliasker
509-90—Roughton and B—Rao Bahadoor Bhugwandas Bagla and others vs Nurotum Gordundas.
603-90—Bhaishunker and K—Premjee Tricumdas vs Gordhundas Luckmidas.
12-91—T A Bland—Wm Watson and another vs E Yres.
65-9 —In person—Choonilal Pranjeevandas vs Ibrahim Mosum.
117-91—Jefferson, B, D and K—Chuturbhooj Morarji vs. Gordhundas Purshotumdas.
142-91—Conroy and B—Sir A A David Sassoon and others vs Abdool Aziz bin Mazi.
170-91—Nanu and H—Abdoolhoosun Adumbhoy vs Sultanally Currimbhoy and others.
183-91—Balkrishna V N K—Poonumchund Roopaji and others vs Lieut S M Tighe.
196-91—Payne, G and S—J E Sassoon and others vs Rasid Jewraj.
203-91—Conroy and B—Sir A A David Sassoon and others vs Nurotum Gordhundas.
207-91—Crawford, B, and B—The Chartered Mercantile Bank of I L and China vs Veerjee Jewandas—Macfarlane, K and H.
210-91—Jefferson, B, D and K—Daood Latif vs Tyab Rahimtula and others—Janardhen and A.
211-91—Conroy and B—A A H Campbell and others vs Mahomedally Kuzrani.
218-91—Chitnis, M and M—Atmaram Bhowanishunker vs Radhabai and others.
228-91—Craigie L and O—W D Ryrie and others vs Damjee Sewsey—Janardhen and A.
234-91—Little, A, F and N—The Agra Bank vs Hormarjee Ardesir Hormarjee.
236-91—Chitnis M and M—Yulubdas Runchordas and another vs Jumnadas Premjee.
237-91—Conroy and B—J H Tod and another vs Lukhmidas Pershotumdas—E Wilkin.
247-91—Bicknell and M—Hussonally Mahomedbhoy vs Pallonjee Sorabjee M M Saklatwala.
Postponed Long Cause.
664-90—Tyabjee and D—Vithuldas Purshotumdas vs The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Conroy and B—Part heard.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th June 1891, compared with the statement of the 2nd June:—

Liabilities.	June 2. Rs.	A.	P.	June 9. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	0	0	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,09,03,293	10	5	2,82,89,982	0	5
Other Deposits, &c.	7,21,00,643	13	5	6,88,61,596	9	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,77,950	9	7	3,51,300	3	0
Sundries	27,58,722	9	11	27,55,419	3	11
	Rs. 12,09,30,61	11	4	12,49,61,498	1	1

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,17,59,333	0	0	1,18,60,685	0	0
Other authorized Invtmts.	76,11,117	12	0	81,19,697	12	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	79,94,344	4	0	81,09,028	10	7
Credits on do.	71,39,855	13	7	69,19,288	2	2
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,51,64,365	0	8	2,38,52,060	14	10
Balances with other Banks	7,94,121	7	9	8,35,712	14	4
Bullion	10,38,038	0	8	10,40,354	0	11
Dead Stock	12,22,468	1	1	12,23,681	3	6
Stamps	11,569	4	4	11,652	9	3
Sundries	17,62,391	11	0	17,59,221	13	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office	3,22,24,622	4	11	3,58,41,390	11	1
Do. at Branches	2,43,38,305	15	4	2,52,58,721	5	0
	Rs. 12,09,30,610	11	4	12,49,61,489	1	1

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 9th June, 1891:—

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	32,13,368	Inc.
Do. at Branches	40,78,396	do.
Other Deposits	32,36,047	Dec.
Post Bills	26,451	do.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	6,09,872	Inc.
Loans	1,14,055	do.
Accounts of Credit	1,10,598	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	13,19,304	do.
Cash at Head Office	36,16,769	Inc.
Do. at Branches	10,30,413	do.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Offices, the President, Mr. George Cotton, presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Amiruddin Tyabji, Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramji Nusserwanji Servai, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasji Pestonji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Hormusji C. Coorlawalla, Hurkissondas Nurrotumdas, Jamshedji Pallonji Kapadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, T. B. Kirkham, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherji C. Murzban, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, S. A. Nathan, Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas Vundrawandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS' SECURITIES.

Colonel Merewether moved, "That, as recommended by the Commissioner in his letter No. 3,243, dated 8th instant, the Corporation be recommended to sanction in continuation of their resolution No. 7,704, dated 3rd November, 1890, the fixing of the amount and the nature of the securities to be furnished by municipal officers and servants, as per lists contained in such letter, in accordance with section 81(1) (a) of the Municipal Act. The securities should either be the deposit of cash or public securities or surety bonds from immoveable property-holders in Bombay or the guarantee of a company or association existing for the purpose of giving such guarantees. That all forms of securities should be annually verified by the auditors. That, in the opinion of the Standing Committee, it is not necessary that heads of departments should furnish security."

Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya seconded.

Mr. Wacha considered that the heads of departments should not be exempted from furnishing such securities, and moved as an amendment, "That the Corporation sanction the amount of the securities to be furnished by municipal officers and servants according to a list submitted in accordance with section 81 (1) (a) of the Municipal Act; such securities, should either be the deposit of cash or promissory notes of the Government of India or other public securities guaranteed by the Imperial or a Provincial Government of India."

The Chairman ruled that the amendment was out of order.

Mr. Wacha then further moved as an amendment "That the consideration of the question of the security to be furnished by Municipal officers and servants, including all heads of departments be referred back to the Standing Committee for further consideration and report."

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the only just principle under which a body like the Corporation could exact pecuniary security from any officer was the one which the Standing Committee followed and which was followed by the Government of the country. The heads of departments had so much to lose that it was not likely they would attempt to deal unfairly with Municipal property. Moreover, he pointed out it was not in the power of many of the heads of departments to touch Municipal money without collusion with their subordinates.

The Chairman again pointed out to Mr. Wacha that his second amendment was not in order. The only course he could take was to vote for or against the motion.

The motion was carried by 22 votes to 6.

AMUSEMENTS AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following letter was issued to the Corporation:—

Sir,—I have received of late one or two applications from aeronauts wishing to make ascents from the Victoria Gardens, and as a necessary consequence to close the Gardens during the entertainment, giving admission only by payment. Under the existing orders for admission to the Victoria Gardens it is impossible that I should allow them to be used in this manner; but I would suggest to the Corporation that they might give the Commissioner authority in such special cases to levy, or, sanction the levy of, special admission fees, proper arrangements being made to secure a fair profit to the Municipality, and also to secure that the Gardens shall suffer no damage or that any damage done shall be made good.

2. I may further observe that it would be advisable to authorize the Commissioner to pay small sums out of fees received on paying days to defray the cost of bands and other forms of entertainment adopted to make the Gardens attractive. On several occasions of late a band has played at the Gardens, and the effect has been very marked in raising the fees received. In these particular cases I have engaged the band on the terms of paying them half the receipts; but having no authority to spend receipts in this way, the full amount of the latter is credited to the Gardens, and a sum equal to half on each occasion has been paid out of my discretional contingencies. But this is evidently not an arrangement which can last continuously. It would be well, therefore, that I should receive a general sanction such as I suggest.—I have, &c., H. A. Acworth, Commissioner.

Col. Merewether moved that the Corporation give the Municipal Commissioner the necessary authority to deal with the matter.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram seconded.

Dr. Viegas considered that the Gardens should not be used for such purposes, and that the public should have admission to them at any time without any extra payment.

Mr. R N. Kabrajee said he would support the motion if the Corporation would add that permission be given for entertainments only on such days as fees were leviable.

The suggestion was adopted, and the motion carried.

THE PIPE SEWERAGE OF BOMBAY.

Col. Merwether moved "That the President be requested to forward a copy of Mr. Walton's memorandum No. 180, dated 9th April last, to Dr. MacRury for his information."

This document was in answer to and defence of the pipe sewerage system of Bombay, which had been treated on by Dr. MacRury.

Col. Wilson seconded the motion.

Mr. P. Mehta remarked that his sympathies were with their own Municipal officers on the question, yet he considered that outside criticism was an excellent thing. He, therefore, moved as an amendment, "That the President should be asked to enquire whether Dr. MacRury should attend a conference with a committee which the Corporation will appoint to discuss the drainage question involved in the correspondence referred to in his letter to the President, No. 252, dated 26th January last."

Dr. Viegas seconded.

Dr. Blaney approved of the amendment and remarked that it was solely due to the Government that the matter was before them at all; it was due to some of the best officers of Government that the imperfect conditions of the sewerage in Bombay was brought to their notice. To a certain extent those officers had proved up to the hilt all they contended. That was the second occasion on which the Government of Bombay had stood up in matters of such serious importance as the one under discussion, the previous being occasions when they brought to the knowledge of the Corporation the scandalous condition of the conservancy of the city. He trusted occasion would be taken by the Government again and again to put down its foot, and say it would come and see how the Corporation was doing its duties. Such questions as that now before them should always be discussed with even tempers, for sanitary science was never advanced by one man asking another how many cities he had sewered and what he knew about the business.

Dr. Bhalchandra and Mr. Kapadia supported the motion.

The Municipal Commissioner denied that there had been any acrimony in the correspondence which had taken place, although there might have been a little irony. He would be sorry if the matter was referred to a committee. He had no objection to outside criticism, but perhaps the less he said on the question the better, because he did not wish to mar the friendly relations which should govern everything which passed between the Government and the Corporation. But he might say that the criticism of the Sanitary Commissioner was not of a nature that should be noticed by the Corporation, especially after the explanations given by the Executive Engineer and himself. He could say a very great deal on the subject, but did not wish to appear arrogant in the matter. He could very effectually refute every word of the Sanitary Commissioner's letter, but he might say much more than he wished to say. He would make no general defence, but would point out that the Corporation had ample material before them to say the criticism was not of sufficient value to demand notice. He was very sorry the Corporation did not stand by their officers.

Col. Merewether considered that if the conference came about it would be taking up the valuable time of gentlemen who had no time to spare, and without anything approaching correspondingly advantageous results.

The amendment was carried by a large majority, and adopted as a substantive motion.

After transacting further business the Corporation adjourned until Monday next.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The British s s Michigan, 1,938 tons, Captain W Denning, cleared yesterday for Jeddah and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

The British s.s. Cyril 1,547 tons, Captain G Taylor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Savona, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ralli Brothers.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Nerbuda, 1,746 tons, Captain J Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The British s.s. Swainby, 1,763 tons, Captain J. Greene, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Alexandria, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir & Co.

The British s s Muriel, 1,564 tons, Captain Thomas Vasey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

The British s s Amana, 2,049 tons, Captain G Kilgour, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Marseilles, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

The British s s Vera, 1,536 tons, Captain Roberts Forth, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Alexandria, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

The British s s Mary Anning, 1,349 tons, Captain C Partridge, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Cardiff, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

The British s.s. Egglestone Abbey, 1,567 tons, Captain Vyoyan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

The British s.s. Iran, 2,116 tons, Captain A. Delargy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edwart, Bates & Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Thames, 2,101 tons, Captain W. A. Seaton, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Mr G Hanhart, three British distressed seamen and Mr Esmal Virgee. From Sydney—Mr W Hildreth, Mrs and Miss Cooke and Mr Mahomed Ali Noorbhoy. From Melbourne—Miss Mary Thomson, and Mrs Sweet. From Colombo—Lieut E F Taylor, Miss Angus, Miss Thisbald, and Mr L Rind. From Singapore—One British distressed seaman. From different ports—26 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—June 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Michigan	1932	Denning	A	B Craig & Co
" Ebro	1591	Morgan	B	F Muir & Co
" L. Abbey	1570	Cooper	D	W & A Graham & Co
" Cy. of Dundee	2612	Halley	E	Sir C Forbes & Co
Satara	801	Masson	F	B I S N Co
Ship S. Joakin	1007	Nakoda	G	H A H Hassum & Co
S.S. Castle Eden	1555	Shadwick	HJ	W & A Graham & Co
" Springfield	1457	Robson	K	W & A Graham & Co
" B T Robinson	1199	Tindale	L	W & A Graham & Co
" Langstone	1415	Thompson	M	W & A Graham & Co
" Strathclyde	2151	White	N	W & A Graham & Co
" Bedouin	1234	Goldsworthy	O	K Nixon & Co
" Khalif	1495	Pole	P	K Nixon & Co
" Eiffel Tower	2032	Dodd	Q	B Craig & Co
I G S Magdala		30 tons crane		Indian Marine

HARBOUR WALL.

" Poonani ..... Nacoda ..... Shepherd & Co.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

VICTORIA DOCK.

		No.	
S.S. Kaiser-i-Hind	2385 Atkins on	1	P & O S N Co.
" Thames	2102 Seaton	2	P & O S N Co.
" D. Balduino	2044 Cruciani	3	F Bozzoni
" Bombay	2047 Bason	4	P & O S N Co
" Teheran	1648 Hall	5	P & O S N Co
" A. Prince	1443 Wilburn	6	W & A Graham & Co
" Thisbe	1848 Costanso	7	J Janni.
" Lycia	2148 Jones	8	K Nixon & Co
" M. Anning	1349 Partridge	8	W & A Graham & Co
" Rhenfels	1773 Weber	10	Glade & Co
" Accomac	1629 Chambers	11	The Captain.
" Knight of St. George	2999 Bovis	13	K Nixon & Co
" Bretwalda	1002 Hunter	12	J Mackintosh & Co
" Amana	2049 Kilgour	15	K Nixon & Co
" Lincolnshire	1741 Burgess	16	R. Bomanji.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Karagola ..... 598 ..... Tice ..... B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Kaiser-i-Hind (s)	Atkinson	London, May 21.
	Swainby (s)	Green	Alexandria, May 31.
15	Thames (s)	Seaton	Shanghai, May 23.
	Nerbuda (s)	Anderson	Calcutta, May 23.
	Iran (s)	Delargy	Cardiff, May 22.
	E. Abbey (s)	Vyoyan	Port Said.
	Cyril (s)	Taylor	Savona, May 26.
	Muriel (s)	Vassey	Port Said, June 2.
	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Simla (s)	Robertson	Persian Gulf,
	Queen of England (barque)	Spencer	Bangkok.

The Steamer Michigan, Captain Denning, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Jedda and Marseilles.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Cyril, for Port Said.
" Vera, for Dunkirk.
" Rheinfels, for Hamburg and Bremen.
" Lansdowne Tower, for Antwerp.
" Mary Anning, for Dunkirk.
" Swainby, for Dunkirk.
" Lincolnshire, for Roterdam.
" Idar, for Genoa and Marseilles.
" Arabia, for K. Coast and Karachi.
" Taif, for Mauritius via Madras.
" Pemba, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Kistna, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
" Amana, for Marseilles.
" Thisbe, for China, &c.
" Ebro, for Aden, Hull, &c.
" Egglestone Abbey, for Amsterdam.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals. Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Departures. Date.	To.
May.					
22	Coss a c k H M's	Cross	Cruise		
	Canning I G.	Black	Bombay		
28	Electra	Smith	Sea		
31	Whitefield	Dalziel	Barry	8	Bombay
June.					
1	Somali	Gibb	Zanzibar	4	Jeddah
2	Woolcock	Craig	Berbera		Berbera
	Clan Macleod	Wortolk	Sunderland		
	Chatfield	McFee	Pondicherry	3	Marseilles
3	Pegu	Taylor	Rangoon		London
	Tigris	Miller	Bussorah		London
	Tuna	Blair	Hodeida	5	Hodeida
	Arcadia	Andrews	London	3	Sydney
	Khedive	Moule	London		Calcutta
4	Reading	Guy	Bombay	4	Havre
	Osmani	O'Hagan	Bussorah		London
	Avona	Harrison	Calcutta		Hull
	Siam	Weighell	Bombay		
5	Britannia	Orman	Sydney	5	London
	Bombay	Bason	London		China
	Emin	Robinson	Hamburg		Zanzibar
	Malda	Nash	Calcutta	6	Liverpool
6	Akbar	Baldwin	Bombay		Jeddah
	Rohilla	Wilmer	Calcutta		London
	Taif	Hannah	Mussowa		Bombay
	Hohenstaufen	Schmolder	Bremen		Australia
	Muyun	Mackenzie	Bombay		Narim
	Bussorah	Thompson	Bussorah		London
	Dalmally	Wilson	Pondicherry		Marseilles
7	Tauranga H M's	Neshan	Plymouth		
	Ethelreda	Cooper	Rangoon	7	Port Said FO
	Clan Ranald	Young	Colombo		London
	Wildcraft	Murray	Pondicherry		Marseilles
	Hoseinee	Raffin	Bombay	9	Jeddah
	Guy Mannering	Ford	New York	8	China
	Imperator	Bechtinger	Bombay		Trieste
	Ringarooma H M's	Bourke	Plymouth		
	R Rubattino	Merrelo	Bombay	8	Genoa

Aden, 8th June, 1891.

The following notification in the Revenue Department was issued last evening:—

It having been brought to the notice of His Excellency the Governor in Council that in consequence of census operations, the elections of new members of the Taluka and District Local Boards of the Bijapur District could not be held in time to permit of the said new members commencing their term of office on the 16th and 21st June 1891, respectively, the dates on which the term of office of the present members of the said boards expires. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under the authority vested in him by section 1 of Act I of 1888, to extend the term of the existing members of the Taluka and District Local Boards in the Bijapur District till the 15th October 1891.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Lycia s—60 boxes soap, Finlay Muir and Co; 3 cases anniline dye, C Rowjee; 57 drums, linseed oil, T F Bengalee; 50 cases school slates, M Russoolbhoy; 35 casks flooring t

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRESENTATION WATCHES, comprising minute-repeating, chronograph, clock, and calendar mechanism, in solid heavy 18-carat cases, or enamelled in various colors ; also set with diamonds, rubies, or emeralds. —MARCKS & COMPANY, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

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WHY endure excruciating pain from Toothache when it can be instantly removed by a few applications of MOTIVALA'S TOOTH POWDER, a very useful dentifrice, Price 4 annas per oz. phial. For certificates of cures see handbills. Apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, or to any Medicine vendors in any part of India.

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REQUIRED for the Band of a Native State, in Rajputana, a first class CORNET PLAYER, also two first violin ditto. Liberal salary. Highest testimonials required. Address "L," care of Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

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TO BE LET.—For Offices and Residence, SECOND and THIRD FLOOR HOUSE, No. 8, opposite the Bombay Bank. For rent and conditions apply to HAJEE OOSMAN HAJEE CHHOTANI, old Memon Mohalla.

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Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by
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BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATINGS POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
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CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
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BRAIDED WIRE PILLOWS.
COOL, Comfortable, and sleep-inducing, and indispensable during the Hot Weather.
Apply to
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DUST.
GLARE.

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The Lenses are known as "Picked Lenses," being perfect and of the very best manufacture, without flaws, such as Air Bubbles or Water-marks so common in Cheap Spectacles.

In Steel, Nickel, Silver, and Gold Frames.

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MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
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MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

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An agreeable place to visit during
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NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

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JUST PUBLISHED.
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down. to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

By order of the Trustees of Port of Bombay, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction next to H. M.'s Mint, Fort, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., sale to commence at 2 p.m.

A large Stock of Singapore, bhindee and beetcak, rafters and poles, window arches, charcoal, empty drumlee, &c.

ALSO AT 3 P.M.

A lot of brass sheets, old steam gauges, old rope, zinc plates, empty cases, tin boxes, boiled oil, empty drumbs, &c.

Terms of sale.—A deposit of 20 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and remainder to be paid, and lots to be cleared away within 3 days.

SALE OF BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

On FRIDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms, in Meadows Street, No. 21.

A consignment of 5 cases of artistically designed Austrian bentwood furniture, light, elegant and durable, of Mahogany, ebony and walnutwood color, and various patterns, the same consisting of arm, without arm, rocking, revolving, easy, nursing, and children chairs, piano stools, couches, sofas, round tables, teapoys, and too numerous to mention.

The above will be put up for sale in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, June 16, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 15.

OUR report under Saturday evening's date having contained all the latest telegraphic advices noticeable in this column, we have only local news to chronicle this evening, and that of a somewhat meagre character in the general lull, which has come over our markets generally pending the tardy setting in of the S.-W. Monsoon.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	6,62,064
Do Branches	"	"	1,00,832
Other Deposits	"	"	19,01,113
Government Securities	"	"	1,53,665
Loans	Dec.	"	6,36,383
Bills Discounted	"	"	6,94,109
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	"	97,896
Cash and Currency Notes	"	"	41,49,121

With the virtual close of the more active shipping season and the absence of demand for Money in other directions, the unusual case which has so remarkably characterised the market this year, has naturally become more apparent, and the addition of some 41½ lakhs to the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance during the past week is no more than might have been looked for, although no change was made in the Bank's rates of interest and discount at the board meeting last week. It will be noticed from the figures which we give above that all the item in the Statement of Affairs which go to indicate the position of the trade demand point to its contraction, a material decrease both in Loans and Bills Discounted being added to a large accession to Private Deposits, the total falling off being represented by over 32½ lakhs ; the Cash Balance having been further helped by an increase in Government Deposits.

COTTON.—Business in this staple has been almost a blank to-day, the Mills having been entirely out of the market ; while the only purchases for export have been 300 Bengals at Rs. 155, and 50 Dharwar at Rs 166 per candy. The tone of the market has been dull ; but beyond a decline of Rs. 2 in Westerns prices are unchanged.

WHEAT has been taken to only a moderate extent again for export ; but the feeling has been firm at Saturday's enhanced quotations.

SEEDS have been rather neglected excepting *Linseed* in which a moderate business has been done at a further advance of half-an-anna per cwt., making the price Rs. 6-9-0 to Rs. 6-12-0. Other quotations are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	5,778	bales.
Wheat	73,637	cwt.
Linseed	14,944	"
Rapeseed	1,206	"
Gingelly	922	"
Poppyseed	3,686	"
Groundnuts	2,071	"

FREIGHTS.—A ready steamer has been re-chartered at 22s. 6d. per ton net, for one direct port. Business has been done to-day for Continental ports prompt shipment, at 23s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been steady with a slightly firmer tendency in the market, though with no quotable change in rates. Three months' sight Credits have been saleable for two mails at 1s. 5 3-32d. ; and Telegraphic has been done in more than one direction at 1s. 4 13-16d. ; but very little actual business has transpired. We quote ready.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 25-32d. to 13-16	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 31-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 5 3-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·80½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is still moving upward, and a further advance, say of ⅛ per cent., has been established to-day in Fours in a strong market, closing quotations having been 107½ for Money ; 107 for the next Settlement ; and 106⅞ for the 30th July Account. 4½ per Cents. are quoted ½ per cent. higher, at 107¾, nominal.

SHARES.—Mill Shares are steady in tone, and Press Shares are quiet but quotations generally show no change.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.
Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at risk of senders.
Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili :—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.
Telegrams can be sent to Arica, Tacna, and Antofa Gusta at same rate as Iquique.
Telegrams for Caledra and Copiapo in Chili can be accepted at sender's risk.
Line Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.
Turkish route right.
Moulmein-Bangkok interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th June, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	13	10	7 a.m.	33	40
Teheran	15	2	45 p.m.	..	24
Suez	..	..	..	..	..

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 15th June, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	41	..	5
" Kurrachee	..	20	..	1
" Madras	..	19	..	1

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th June 1891, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	96,000	2,48,000	4,000	3,48,000
Or per mile of Railway	208	538	9	755
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	19,79,618	48,05,687	1,03,751	68,89,036
Total for 23 weeks	20,75,618	50,53,687	1,07,751	72,37,036
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,05,120	2,10,972	2,810	3,18,902
Per mile of Ry do.	228	458	6	692
Total to corresponding date do.	20,03,982	50,20,059	1,10,708	71,34,749

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 29,098.
Do. to date ..... " 1,02,287.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]
Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 6th June 1891, on 1,671-82 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,18,000	3,30,000	4,000	4,52,000
Or per mile of railway	71	197	2	270
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	27,77,113	70,40,644	91,847	99,09,604
Total for 23 weeks.	28,95,113	73,70,644	95,847	1,03,61,604
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671-82 miles open]	1,07,942	2,59,798	4,754	3,72,492
Per mile of Ry do.	65	155	3	223
Total to corresponding date do.	25,52,243	60,35,846	1,47,161	87,35,250

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 79,508.
Do. to date ..... " 16,26,354.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

GREENHILL—May 23, at Chilmington, Great Chart, Ashford, Kent, wife of George Fowler Greenhill, of Nagri Spur, Darjeeling, Bengal, of a daughter.
LEWSEY—May 25, at the Curragh Camp, the wife of Walter Lewsey, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, of a son.
SUMMERS—May 25, wife of G Summers, Esq, Rangoon, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BRASHER—May 28, at Brighton, Alfred Brasher, of Feldholm, Barnes Common, Surrey, Adviser for Telegraph Communication with India, late Director of Traffic, Indo-European Government Telegraphic Department, aged 53.
FFINCH—May 11, on board the s s India, on his way home from Colombo, H M Ffinch, of the Public Works Department, Ceylon, son of late J D Ffinch, Solicitor, Greenwich, Kent, aged 49.
GIBB—May 23, at Beckenham, Lieut-Col W E Gibb, late of the Madras Army.
HORSLEY—May 20, at Marble Arch, Ann Frances, daughter of late John Horsley, H E I C S's Madras Civil Service.
KENNEDY—May 23, at East Acton-villas, Acton W, Margaret Stephen, wife of Rev J Kennedy, M A, late of Benares India, aged 77.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SETT—June 15, at Heera Baug, Byculla, Bai Dhunbaijee, wife of Sorabjee Cursetjee Manoskjee Sett, and sister of Jalboy Ardesir Sett. Funeral this (Tuesday) morning at 7.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

SEWARD—June 12, at Allahabad, of cholera, Sara C Seward, M D, American Presbyterian Mission.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1891.

IT seems strange that while the Bombay Government publishes every year the balance-sheets of all the Municipalities in the Presidency, giving the amount of their revenue, their expenditure and their indebtedness, and the cost of administration per head of the population, nothing of the kind is published in England, where the municipalities have a total debt of £200,000,000 in round figures, or more than a fourth of the National Debt. The growth of local indebtedness at home has been so rapid and so continuous that it has from time to time created considerable alarm, and the Government has been pressed to present an annual statement to the House of Commons so that the public might be able to know the exact amount raised by general and local taxation combined. The local bodies in England and Wales "pulling at the purse-strings" of the public number 28,000. The rates in many localities amount to one-third of the amount of the rental, running in some places to 7s., 8s., and 9s. in the pound. The tendency to increase is manifest and indisputable. The school rate, which was threepence, has reached one shilling in the pound. Some time since we had occasion to mention the fact that forty-four English towns, some of them of considerable size, show a falling off in the rateable value of houses—a symptom of decay attributed to the depressing effect of heavy taxation. In many cities the debts come to £18 to £20 and more per head of the population, and in some cases the municipal debt equals four or five years rateable value. A good deal of municipal jobbery and some corruption of the worst kind have from time to time come to light even in London, where the scandals connected with the Metropolitan Board of Works are not yet forgotten. It might naturally be supposed that the British public would as a matter of course be furnished yearly, or from time to time, with an official balance-sheet and statement dealing with the raising and expenditure of vast sums rivalling in their magnitude the budgets of many monarchies. Many years ago, if we remember rightly, Sir Stafford Northcote promised some such statement. But it has been left to the *Times* to present the public with a Local Taxation Budget of the kind so long desired, and yet for some inexplicable reason withheld by successive Governments, Liberal and Conservative alike.

The writer of this unofficial, but evidently authentic, statement on the growth of local indebtedness admits the correctness of the figures adduced in the House of Commons recently by Mr. Stanley Leighton, showing that the liabilities of the local authorities in England and Wales amount to £195,000,000, and that during the past ten years they have increased by 42·7 per cent. Any pessimist who has read so far in the hope of finding justification for his worst forebodings should here put this article aside, for the facts set forth by the statistician whose presentment of the matter we proceed to condense can give no pleasure to those who honestly believe that a city like Bombay, which has incurred a considerable debt, is therefore on the high road to bankruptcy. Having warned off the unwary we may with a safe conscience express our entire concurrence in the *obiter dictum* of the writer "that dogmatic theorists who declaim about the iniquity of increasing the amount of local indebtedness forget that the picture has a second side ; they do not remember, or perhaps they do not know, that local indebtedness has been incurred for the acquirement of valuable and in many instances reproductive property." There is no doubt that the phrase "local indebtedness" has led to a confusion of ideas which might be avoided by speaking of investments in water-works, markets, gas-works, tramways, and the like, as local or Municipal capital. When railway and other great companies raise millions sterling on debentures, they do not speak of the capital thus obtained as debt, for it is converted immediately into a marketable asset which represents the money sunk in it. By far the largest portion of the £200,000,000 raised by the English Municipalities has been converted into property which is saleable, and if put on the market would, in the opinion of competent judges, bring £300,000,000, a sum which would pay off the whole of the Municipal debts, leaving in the possession of the local authorities other property valued at £90,000,000. This, it must be admitted, compares well with Imperial Finance. The National Debt, as the *Times* points out, has little to show for itself except the Suez Canal Shares, the Telegraphs, and a good deal of prestige and glory. A vigilant liquidator might, however, include in the imperial assets many Colonies and Dominions and a good deal of lucrative commerce which would probably have had no existence had the National Debt never been incurred. All the same, the investments of the Municipalities have been in the main business undertakings. And but little outlay has been incurred with any special view to prestige or glory. The Municipalities which have constructed or acquired their own water-works have invested therein rather more than £35,000,000 sterling. After payment of interest and sinking fund on the capital, the Municipal owners obtain an aggregate profit of one million and a-half, while selling water to the consumer at much lower rates than public companies exact. Two hundred Municipalities have become proprietors of the local gas-works. The capital raised was £14,782,958. After payment of interest and sinking fund, and selling the gas to the consumers at considerably less than Company rates, the Municipalities realise a net profit of nearly half-a-million sterling per annum. The gasworks of Birmingham and Manchester contribute to the local funds from £40,000 to £50,000 per annum in each case. Other towns make a profit of some £25,000 a year. Between five and six millions sterling have been laid out on markets, two millions-and-a-half on cemeteries, one million three hundred thousand on tramways, all of which yield a profit. The cemeteries and burial-grounds are self-supporting, the land being bought wholesale and sold retail. For harbours, docks, and piers £30,413,124 have been raised, an amount nearly as vast as that invested in waterworks ; and the earnings are considerable and growing year by year. With regard to municipal tramways it is mentioned that in most cases the municipal owners of lines are prohibited from working them, and are thus compelled to lease them. There appears to be no reason for this restriction, which is not universal. At some future period when the Bombay Corporation has acquired a wider experience and greater confidence, it will no doubt take into consideration the expediency of municipalising the Bombay tramways and the Bombay gasworks. But the day when such questions will become pressing or urgent in India is yet afar off.

We have hitherto spoken only of remunerative investments of capital raised on the credit of Municipal resources, the aggregate of which comes to within a fraction of £90,000,000. The second head of outlay not yielding pecuniary return, but fruitful of material results for the public, includes £29,000,000 on roads and street improvements ; £18,618,260 on sewerage and the disposal of sewage ; upwards of £3,000,000 sterling on land drainage, embankments, and river conservancy ; and rather less than £3,000,000 on parks, pleasure-grounds, commons, and open spaces ; the total coming to nearly £54,000,000 sterling. The English Municipalities have besides raised £35,000,000, so that they may be the owners instead of the rent-paying tenants of schools, costing £17,285,202 ; of workhouses and infirmaries, costing nearly seven millions ; public buildings and offices, four millions ; lunatic asylums £3,626,849 ; on police stations rather less than a million ; on baths and wash-houses £766,605 ; on hospitals, £581,851 ; on fire brigade establishments, libraries, and museums, rather more than £400,000 for each head. These three classes of expenditures, aggregating £180,000,000, do not comprise the £4,000,000, for artisans and labourers' dwellings, which ought to be added to the reproductive class of investments. A rather larger amount was laid out upon bridges and ferries. It is worth noting that in the matter of schools the English local authorities deem it prudent to invest £17,000,000, so as to be their own landlords, rather then rent buildings, as is the rule in regard to the Bombay Municipal Schools. On the whole, Home Municipalities, which are so liberal in their expenditure, have got good value for their money, and the tendency is to extend the operations which have proved in the main so satisfactory. They have found the means of securing for themselves a considerable slice of the unearned increment, which in former times went into private pockets, and they desire to do more in that direction. The revenue from local gas and water has in the course of twenty-two years increased from three millions to six millions. The revenue from docks, piers, harbours, and markets has increased in the same period 40 per cent. The London County Council contemplates the acquisition of the London Water Companies' properties at a cost which may reach £30,000,000, and has taken the first step towards the acquisition of the London tramways, in which the shareholders have sunk £14,000,000. The ratepayers of Manchester propose to guarantee £3,000,000 for the new Ship Canal. One town and a large London district have undertaken to supply the public with the Electric Light without the intervention of any company. It is only by free use of Municipal credit that such undertakings become possible. There is, of course, the danger of making bad investments or of wrecking undertakings, sound in themselves, by incompetent management, but that contingency is after all incident to every human venture.

THE Bombay Government, at the suggestion of the Government of India, have appointed Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee as a delegate at the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography to be held in London in the second and third weeks of August. The selection will be generally approved of, and not least by the Gaekwar, the founder of the chair of Therapeutics at the Grant Medical College, which Dr. Bahadurjee holds, for his Highness stands first amongst the Indian Princes in the support he has given to the Congress. It is not clear what place in the proceedings of the Congress will be given to the Indian delegates ; but we notice that the *Lancet* suggests that some reports on the condition of native labour in the cotton and other factories of India "that compete with Lancashire" would be most appropriate at the present moment. "This" the leading medical paper proceeds to say, "is a question that the Industrial Hygiene Section should take in hand, for the advocates of factory legislation in India are greatly in need of the moral support such a Congress could give, and give most effectually." Whether in consequence of these remarks or not, we cannot say, but arrangements have been made with Mr. Holt-Hallett to read a paper in the division concerned with Demography. It is hoped that some competent man will be found willing to challenge Mr. Hallett's arguments, and to show to the world through the Congress of Hygiene what there is to be said on the opposite side. We do not know if Dr. Bahadurji is disposed to meet Mr. Holt-Hallett, and are reluctant to suggest any particular delegate for the task. But the whole subject of the sanitation of Indian mills was gone into by a medical committee that worked in connection with the Bombay Factory Commission in 1884, and there must be much that a medical delegate could put before the Congress that would carry weight. The millowners' case—which is really to a very large extent the case of the operatives as well—has never been put before the public at home. The *Times* which, despite recent amendment, is still given to the discouragement of all expression of views that it does not agree with, continues to allow Mr. Holt-Hallett to have the field all to himself, and deliberately to suppress every presentation of the true state of the case. The full effect of Mr. Hallett's writings, ill-informed, one-sided, and prejudiced though they are, is apparently not realized in India. The majority of the people who read them are not aware that Mr. Hallett's official career was spent in Burma as a Public Works engineer ; that he knows more about that province than about India ; and that his knowledge of Indian mills is probably confined to what he saw of them from the train on his way to the mail steamer in Bombay. The average man does not stop to inquire who and what Mr. Hallett is. It is enough that an unlimited amount of space in the columns of the *Times* is at his disposal whenever he chooses to make use of the privilege. Whether the other side of the story is formally told in a paper by one of the Indian delegates, or whether Mr. Holt-Hallett is confronted in a discussion on his paper, we trust that he will not go unanswered. Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Mr. Ollivant, Sir William Moore, and Dr. Bahadurjee will be amongst the delegates who will be able to assure the Congress, as we showed the other day in describing a typical Bombay mill, that English working women and working girls would give a good deal to be able to earn their living with the same freedom from irksome constraint and the same absence of conditions injurious to health and subversive of happiness as are found in the Bombay mills. The Congress, which has been almost ostentatious in its endeavours to bring India within the circle of its deliberations, may be turned to a good account if it is used as an opportunity for exposing the sham philanthropy of the Lancashire agitation against our mills.

THE striking success which the reforming section of the Shenvi Brahmins obtained at the meeting in the Thakurdwar Temple last week is still agitating the community, and is being much discussed in all parts of India. The reactionary party, from all we can learn, are not sitting still under their defeat, and are busily endeavouring to make such a demonstration of opinion against widow remarriage as shall influence the venerable *Swami* in Goa to whom they are going in search of Shastric truth. Thus, it would be a pity if, under the circumstances, those who won the battle on the 7th were to be content to carry their advantage no further. The matter is one that directly concerns Hindus alone—though people of all communities who sympathise with progress are watching it with keen interest—and it scarcely becomes us to indicate the line of action that the reformers should follow. But it has been put to us very strongly that much of the advantage of the position gained the other day will be lost if the liberal section of the caste do not energetically counterwork the efforts now being made by the reactionary party to recover lost ground. Names have been suggested to us of influential members of the caste, the reality of whose adherence to the widow re-marriage movement is notorious, and who might at this juncture, by some overt act of adhesion to the cause, do even more than they have already done to declare the side on which their sympathies lie. We are told that many earnest reformers are disappointed at the inaction of leaders whose affirmation, *urbi et orbi* and by an unmistakable act, of their concurrence in the reform movement, would settle the controversy, so far as this particular caste is concerned. The sympathy of the President of the Widow Remarriage Association ought not, at a juncture like this, to be merely platonic. Every body knows how, during the controversy on the Age Bill, leaders of the community who were qualified by their learning, character, and position, to be the spokesmen of enlightened Hinduism in Western India, boldly proclaimed themselves on the right side, in one conspicuous case not recognising in official position a reason for reticence. It seems to us that this is much more than an opportunity that needs to be turned to account. It is an emergent summons to every man in the community whose example and influence are of weight to make the fullest use of them.

THE Bombay Sorosis Club has issued an elegant little tractate which tells with admirable lucidity of the circumstances under which it sprang into existence, and of what it has been doing during a career of somewhat less than two years. Bluntly and briefly it came to life because Dr. Brainerd Ryder came to Bombay—an entirely insufficient reason, however, if that stood alone. There is, in truth, no mystery about Sorosis but its name, and that is half explained by the fact that similar organizations in New York and many other places where women are thoroughly well able to take care of themselves were called Sorosis Clubs before it. Of the part that Sorosis is playing in the educational work of the time amongst Indian women the report speaks with becoming modesty. As much is done as can reasonably be expected when "the young ladies and misses from school"—as they are termed in the official language of Sorosis—are brought together for the awakening and enlargement of their sympathies and interests. Dr. Ryder with justice declares it to be a new thing for India that the Hindu women should fraternize with the Parsee, and both with the Christian, and that the long-secluded Mahomedan women should share in the new comradeship. If Sorosis is doing this, it is at all events beginning a good work, and it matters little if its beginnings are schoolgirlish and its highest aims are somewhat outside the domain of higher education. We have sometimes had to be severely concise in chronicling Sorosis's early proceedings, not because we have despised the day of small things but for the fear lest others should do so. So far as it broadens and brightens the life of the two hundred young ladies of many races whom it has gathered together it claims nothing but good-will.

THE trial of Manockjee Aslajee was resumed before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday. The three Parsee children who stated they saw the accused following Buchoobai and Pherozebai on the top of the Tower, and down the stair, and afterwards followed them up again when they reappeared in a state of excitement with their dresses all disarranged, were examined. Dr. Sydney Smith was also examined and gave it as his opinion that the marks and indentations in the bodies of the deceased ladies were caused by the fall, and were not nail-marks. An outrage might have been attempted on them, but there was in his opinion nothing to show it. Three of the Parsee doctors, who gave evidence before the Coroner, were next called and stuck to their former statements that some of the marks on the bodies were caused by human finger-nails. Arjun Rama, the next witness, repeated his story about seeing the girls fall over, and noticing a bare-headed man standing close by the second lady when she fell. It was expected the case before the Magistrate would be finished yesterday, but some witnesses from up-country, who have not arrived in Bombay, have yet to be examined, and the case was adjourned till to-morrow.

THE Commander of the mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, which arrived in harbour on Sunday night, reports that after leaving Aden the vessel experienced light south-east winds, and fine weather till passing Socotra. Then she had 24 hours' fresh south-west wind and moderate sea ; from that to Bombay light monsoon and very little sw

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

NAPLES, JUNE 14.

The flow of lava from Mount Vesuvius continues, and the current is advancing in the direction of the observatory on the mountain.

EARTHQUAKES IN ITALY.

ROME, JUNE 14.

Another violent shock of earthquake has occurred at the town of Tregnago near Verona. Great alarm prevails amongst the inhabitants, as many houses are in a tottering condition.

THE JOURNEY OF THE CZAREWITCH.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 14.

The Czarewitch's visit to Siberia has been brought to a close, and his Imperial Highness has started in a steamer up the river Amoor.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY DISASTER IN SWITZERLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

A railway accident of a most disastrous nature has occurred in Switzerland. The bridge over the river Birs near Basle collapsed under the weight of an excursion train, which was conveying passengers to the village festival. The engine and several carriages fell into the river, and some fifty of he excursionists were drowned, whilst over a hundred were injured.

THE SENTENCE ON THE JUBRAJ.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 14.

Judgment in the case against Tekendrajit Singh, the Jubraj, was given yesterday. The Court found that the prisoner was guilty of the first count and of the second count, but not guilty of the third count.

With regard to the first count, the Court found that it was the intention of the Manipuri Durbar to resist forcibly any order of the Government. This was proved by the evidence of the Regent's head-clerk, who stated that preparations for resistance had been made by the prisoner, who was also president of the Council, when it was decided to oppose the advance, which most daring attempt to oppose the Government of India's orders was abandoned. The accused's plea of sudden illness could not be accepted. Everything tended to prove it was a mere pretence to avoid the meeting with the Chief Commissioner, as he was well enough to meet Mr. Quinton on the road; also to attend the Durbar at the Residency, besides attending the Regent's Durbar on the 23rd March, and to take an active part in the attack on the 24th. The accused denied being present at the Regent's Durbar, but the second witness for the prosecution stated he was there. This witness's evidence appeared reliable. It is proved by witnesses, and admitted by the accused, that firing took place between Manipuris and British. The accused pleads he was fired on first; but only one of his own witnesses asserts this, and this man admits being in a position where he could not possibly tell. On the other hand, Captain Butcher, Lieutenant Chatterton, and Havildar Deepchand state that the British troops did not commence the firing. The Court, therefore, is justified in assuming that the first fire came from the Manipuri side. The accused is proved to have taken an active part in the attack on the Residency, as he was found superintending his men firing on the British then occupying his own house; also in the evening of the same day he was superintending the construction of an embrasure. The accused also admits being in command and ordering the "cease fire" to be sounded. The Court considers it impossible to doubt it, but that had he wished he could have stopped firing at any moment and hoisted a flag of truce. Finally, the accused demanded the surrender of the British troops. The Court is unanimous in opinion that the charge of waging war has been proved.

Regarding the second count, the accused admits meeting British officers at the Durbar inside the fort, and that after a mutual expression of regret he required the British troops to lay down their arms, and that under this condition alone would he give safe conduct, mentioning that the Manipuri troops were infuriated and beyond his control. When the Durbar broke up, the accused's action in leaving the British officers to make their way out as best they could was so contrary to strict Oriental etiquette, and opposed to the usual Manipur custom, that it was expressive of his anger against, and contempt of, the British representatives. The crowd was already excited, and encouraged by the accused's attitude, broke into demonstrations of violence; one officer being wounded, and one being killed. The accused hearing the uproar returned and drove away the crowd without any difficulty, showing proof of his great control over his men. The accused ordered a guard to be placed over Mr. Quinton's party, but made no further efforts for their safety, although he had seen the dead body of Mr. Grimwood, for whom accused claims feelings of personal friendship. Therefore, he must have known the imminent danger in which the lives of the remainder were. The accused made no effort to see the officers out safely. He says he did not do so owing to the heavy firing then going on, but it has been proved that the firing did not commence until midnight, the Durbar having been held at 9 o'clock. The accused admits no firing was going on when he was met on the wall by the men who came asking regarding the Tongal's orders as to the execution of their officers; moreover, the accused could not have doubted his power to conduct the officers out safely, as his men had just given excellent proof of their obedience and his influence over them; but even had it been impossible to take the officers out safely, he could have easily put them into top guard or citadel, both safe refuges. By placing the officers under guard, he proved that he did not then desire to kill the officers, but merely to keep them prisoners.

Regarding the evidence concerning the conversation of the accused with the Tongal General, and subsequent to the execution of the officers, the evidence of all witnesses bears stamp of truth up to a certain point, none of them admitting having seen the actual execution. Thus Juttra Singh, who exerted himself on behalf of the officers and took great interest on their behalf, states he left as the accused and the Tongal General were arguing concerning the murders. The accused's statement that he lay down and went to sleep after conferring with the Tongal General is beyond the bounds of credence; but if it is true, his action implied consent to the murder of the officers, he having yielded to the arguments of the Tongal General. The Court has no doubt the accused acquiesced in the Tongal General's remarks, the result being an order calling for the executioners. According to the accused's own account, he went to the top guard, and wrathful with the Minister for ordering the murder of the officers, he argued with him and rebuked him; yet although the Minister was more than anxious to murder the officers, and was next to himself the greatest power in the land, the accused after a little argument lay down. If the accused was interested in the fate of the officers, such callousness is incomprehensible. The accused did not warn the sentries not to give up the officers, nor did he remove them to the Citadel, fifty yards away. Another point is that Usurba refused in the first instance to carry out the Tongal General's orders without the distinct orders of the accused; yet soon afterwards he handed over the officers, although he had heard the accused express disapproval at countermanding the order and knew that he was close at hand. The inference is that Usurba must have been given to understand that the result of the accused's conference with the Tongal General was the order to put the officers to death. Moreover, the fact that the public executioners were sent for, and the officers handed over to them, gave the deed a legal aspect and made it a public ceremonial ordered by the ruling power, warranting the assumption that execution was ordered by a higher power than the Tongal General. This assumption is confirmed by the fact that none of the parties concerned in the executions were in any way punished by the accused. The Court is unanimous in opinion that the second count has been clearly proved against the accused. But with reference to the third charge, they consider there is no evidence proving that the accused was present when the murders were committed. The Court find the accused not guilty on this count.

The sentence is as follows:—"The Court find that you, Tekendrajit Singh, are guilty of the first and second counts of the charge, that you, on or about the 24th March, waged war against the Queen-Empress, and abetted the murder of the Chief Commissioner of Assam (Mr. Quinton), Colonel Skene, 42nd Goorkhas, Lieutenant Simpson, 43rd Goorkhas, and Mr. Cossins, Assistant Secretary to the Commissioner of Assam. The Court finds you not guilty on the third count of the charge. The Court directs that you, Tekendrajit Singh *alias* Jubraj *alias* Senapati of Manipur, be hanged by the neck until you are dead. Signed Manipur, 11th June." The above sentence is subject to the confirmation of the Governor-General in Council, to whom the records of the trial will be forwarded.

Janaki Baboo, the prisoner's advocate, translated the finding and sentence of the Court to the prisoner, who, after signing a copy of his defence, was removed in irons to the Quarter Guard of the 43rd Goorkha Rifles, where special precautions have been taken to avoid any attempt at escape or rescue.

HEAVY RAIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 15.

Heavy rain has caused the river to rise to an alarming height on Friday. It continued to rise until about five o'clock. Another foot would have immersed the land that runs from the north-east of the city along the right bank into the pat. For some hours the surface of the water was above the level of the lines of the 2nd and 43rd Gorkhas nearly opposite the 43rd Mess. The bund leaked slightly in one part, and was strained to its greatest limit. Great inconvenience would have been caused had it been breached.

CHOLERA.

Two cases of cholera is reported from the fort here, one resulting fatally.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 13.

The Anchor Line steamer Roumania left here for Bombay this evening.

SUEZ, JUNE 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 15.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Nizam (extra) arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 13.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Canton (extra) left here at 11 a.m. to-day, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay on the 24th June.

HONGKONG, JUNE 14.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Thibet (Extra) left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's the s. s. "Gwaliar" (Extra) from Bombay arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 15.

The French Mail Steamer Sydney from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 4⅜d
2½ per cent. Consols for account..	95¼
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	95⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75¼
4½ per cent. „	76 13-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	105¼
Bar Silver	44⅛

THE High Court re-opened yesterday on the termination of the summer vacation. The Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sargent, sat with Mr. Justice Birdwood in the first court, and Mr. Justice Jardine with Mr. Justice Parsons in the second court, on the appellate side. A list of causes had been prepared for Mr. Justice Farran on the original side in the expectation that he would have returned to Bombay by the last mail steamer. Mr. Justice Farran, however, not having arrived in Bombay, Mr. Justice Telang's was the only court on the original side. His lordship sat in chambers till 12-30 p.m., and then adjourned into court. Until the arrival of Mr. Justice Farran by the next mail steamer, there will be only one judge sitting on the original side after disposing of chamber work each day.

IT was decided yesterday afternoon, at a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, to request Municipal servants, other than heads of departments, to furnish securities according to the position of trust they hold. On the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner, it was decided to allow entertainments to take place in the Victoria Gardens on the caterers for public amusement paying a fee. The papers relative to the discussion which has recently taken place between Dr. MacRury and the executive members of the Municipality were laid before the Corporation, and on the motion of Mr. P. Mehta it was decided to ask Dr. MacRury if he would attend a conference with a committee of the Corporation on the matter. The Municipal Commissioner was sorry that that course should be adopted, and considered the Corporation should stand by its officers. He remarked that he could refute every word of the Sanitary Commissioner's letter.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 29.

THERE is a good deal of grumbling, by no means confined to the Opposition, at the state of public business, and Mr. W. H. Smith has not returned to his place in Parliament a moment too soon. A straw shows which way the wind blows, and it is a sure indication that things are not going on quite smoothly when the *Times*, whose political idol Mr. Goschen has so long been, takes to sneering at the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Can it be that Printing House Square thinks Mr. Goschen's scheme for the disposal of his surplus responsible for the rather remarkable series of electoral reverses suffered by the Unionist party, continued, as we learn this afternoon, by the return of the Gladstonian candidate for Bucks? The circumstances under which the last-named contest was brought about, and the immense popularity of the Hubbards in that part of the country, made the chances of the Liberals rather doubtful: yet Mr. Leon has been returned, and returned by the not unsubstantial majority of nearly 400. The Government are however to be congratulated on one piece of good fortune. They have managed to get rid of or rather to postpone for some years that troublesome Newfoundland question. Sir William Harcourt, who had been priming himself for some time past for a great onslaught on Lord Knutsford's not altogether commendable management of the delegate negotiations with the irate colonists delivered his soul, last night, though in view of the compromise previously arrived at the performance though of course highly elaborate fell rather flat. Although the Ministry have escaped the Newfoundland Scylla, they are still facing the Manipur Charybdis; and now that the additional papers asked for, or at all events some of them have been presented, the promised debate cannot be much longer delayed. In this connection I may mention that the ample though not too ample recognition of Major Grant's splendid conduct has given great satisfaction to the entire nation. Viscount Curzon intends to ask Sir John Gorst on Monday whether he has taken into consideration the great gallantry displayed by the Native troops engaged at Thobal, and whether he will recommend that some recognition of their services should be granted. The question is a very proper one, but it is hardly likely that the matter has been overlooked by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

The decree *nisi* in the O'Shea case has been made absolute without opposition from the Queen's Proctor, and gossips say that it will not be long before "Kitty O'Shea" will become Mrs. Parnell. Whether if that event occurs it will change the Irish situation is more than doubtful. Still here and there one meets with people who, otherwise men of sound judgment, declare that they are still "putting their money" on the hero of the fire-escape. In the meantime it will be seen that, as if in anticipation of some attempt to whitewash the fallen leader, the Irish prelates are displaying exceptional vigour in resisting Mr. Parnell's pretensions to be still considered the Captain of the Irish race.

The Derby week of 1891 will be long remembered for its wretched weather. But if the elements had been less unpropitious the Epsom Race Meeting would not have been up to its ordinary form. The fact is influenza has cast a gloom over all kinds of social functions; and there is unfortunately for the London shopkeepers plenty of foundation for the lamentations that are being uttered as to the want of go about the present London season. How can one expect to be festive when almost every person you meet has been or is in hourly dread of being afflicted with a plague?

This week's issue of the *Lancet* contains the following further editorial remarks on the subject of India and the Congress of Hygiene:—"We are pleased to record that a strong Indian committee has been formed in London to ensure the adequate representation of Indian interests at the forthcoming Congress. The commitee is composed of leading Anglo-Indian officials and prominent East India merchants, together with other non-officials. Thus what has often been termed the second India will have voice in the Congress. By this is meant the non-official, and it embraces very vast interests. Finally, there are three native Indians on the committee, namely, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Mr. B. M. Malabari, and Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E. These three gentlemen are Parsees but several prominent Hindoos and Mahomedans have been asked to join the London Committee. In India the Chambers of Commerce of Bengal, Bombay, Kurrachee, and Upper India have already appointed delegates, thus following the example of the Indian Government and the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta. Other leading Municipalities and the Syndicates of the Indian Universities have intimated their intention of nominating delegates, and we are especially pleased to hear that some of the native princes have promised aid either by sending subscriptions or deputing representatives. In one respect however, prompt and energetic action is necessary. The London Indian Committee have strongly urged upon the Secretary of State for India the desirability of securing the attendance at the Congress of a certain number of native experts. It is understood that the home authorities for India thoroughly approve of this proposal. Surely on further consideration Lord Lansdowne's Government will be equally desirous to see this carried out. There can be no lack of suitable candidates, and how can the native populations of India be taught to appreciate the benefits of sanitation if we do not have native Indian as members of the Congress of Hygiene?" This expression, of opinion, coming from such an influential source, will no doubt weigh with the Supreme Government if it has not already conceded the reasonable demand of the Indian Committee.

The concluding meeting for this session of the Indian Section of the Society Arts held yesterday afternoon was very numerously attended. Indeed the audience was one of the largest and most distinguished that I ever remember to have seen assembled at the well-known Institution in the Adelphi. Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, completely recovered from his recent attack of the prevailing malady, presided, and a capital paper, on "the Study of Indian History" was read by Mr. C. L. Tupper, the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government. Within the space at my command I can only give a very brief outline of the lecture. Mr. Tupper referred to the not unfounded charge we so often hear that Indian history is dull; but this dulness is in part at least due to the fact that people are inclined to read Indian history by itself and without reference to the evolution of the human race in other quarters of the globe. He then made a comparison between feudalism and Indian political institutions of the pre-British period. This was followed by what was perhaps the most effective part of the paper, namely, the drawing of a close analogy between Roman Imperial rule and British Indian rule. "Even in the broadest outline of organization and history," said Mr. Tupper, "there are some features which immediately strikes us as truly alike. The roads corresponding to our railways; the colonies (so far as they were fortified outposts and settlements of veterans, not a concession to the clamour of the mob for lands) and the standing frontier camps, both answering the purposes of our cantonments; the massing of troops on the Rhine and the Danube, as they are massed by us in the basins of the Indus and the Irrawaddy; the diversity of the races brought under Imperial rule, German or Briton, differing from Greek or Egyptian as much as Afghans or Beloochees differ from Bengal is the general external similarity of the Roman and Indian provincial systems of Government, officers being appointed in the Imperial provinces with much discrimination by the Imperial authority to local administrations for terms of years, subject, however, to increasingly strong contests on the part of the central Government," and so forth. Mr. Tupper did not, however, advocate this line of study merely as an intellectual pastime for the leisure of scholars. "The principles of evolution," he said, "apply, as I believe, to both law and administrations. There are sound scientific reasons for comparing the growth of Roman law with the growth of the Anglo-Indian Codes, and the changes in Roman provincial Government which occurred from Cæsar to Constantine with our developments of system, from the desperately crude machinery which was always being pulled to pieces and altered by our early governors to the present administrative manufactories, elaborated on scientific plans for the outturn, with the maximum of division of labour, of a plentiful supply of Acts and an appalling multitude of decisions and despatches." In order to facilitate the study of Indian History Mr. Tupper recommended the publication at the expense of Government of a good biographical dictionary of India and a good historical atlas. In the course of the paper he referred with approval to the appointment of Mr. G. W. Forrest, "a peculiarly competent officer" as Director of Records. Mr. Tupper on resuming his seat was much applauded. The discussion was worthy of the paper. Sir Charles Lyall who led off made a speech that will bear perusal when it appears *in extenso* in the Society's "Journal." Incidentally he remarked that the material for late Indian history is extraordinarily large, and that we are all liable to be blinded now and then by excessive light. With regard to the earlier part of Indian history it is exactly the reverse—a view that did not commend itself to the entire approval of all present. The other speakers were Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr (a well-known ex-Foreign Secretary of India); Mr. F. C. Danvers, Registrar and Superintendent of Records at the India Office; General Maclagan; Dr. Leitner, who speaking impromptu criticised in an able manner some portions of the paper and the arguments of previous speakers; and the chairman, who mentioned the fact that this was one of the latest subjects that engrossed the attention of the late Mr. Elphinstone. In one of the last conversations that he (Sir M. E. Grant Duff) had with Mr. Elphinstone he was full of questions and suggestions on that subject. It was very fitting that Sir M. E. Grant Duff should take the chair, for not only is he the son of an Indian historian but he at present fills the important post of President of the Royal Historical Society.

Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., arrived from the Continent on Sunday, and he is busily employed renewing the many acquaintances he formed on his previous visits to this country. When at Homburg the other day he was very graciously received by the Empress Frederick, who conversed with him for twenty minutes. Her Imperial Majesty made many inquiries about Indian women, in whose welfare she is as keenly interested as her Royal mother. The Empress was particularly desirous of hearing all Mr. Bhownuggree could tell her about Lady Dufferin's Fund, and expressed much gratification at hearing of the establishment of the Nurses' Home in Bombay. India had as much fascination for the late Emperor as it has for his widow. Indeed I have heard it said by people who ought to know that if his life had been spared it is not improbable that they would have made themselves personally acquainted with India and its people. The Empress is an indefatigab e traveller, and if she should ever decide to extend her travels so far eastward she would of course be cordially welcomed by all classes. Although Mr. Bhownuggree has not been in town quite a week three representative London clubs—the Savage, the National Liberal, and the St. George's—have conferred upon him the compliment of electing him one of their honorary members.

The affairs of the Hansard Union have once more been prominently brought to public notice by the result of the investigation committee reported to a meeting of shareholders on Tuesday. In the opinion of the committee there was "no effective management or direction of the Union by the Board," and "constituted as the board was, without a chairman if persons who at all times felt an exaggerated confidence in the original promoter and subsequent manager it was perhaps impossible that an effective management could exist." Then follows the statement "that every business brought into the amalgamation appears to have lost a large part of its earning power without the loss being apparent to the Board." Mr. Bottomley's debt to the Union now, according to the committee, is as follows:—As a vendor, £105,321; as a trader, £18,878;—total £124,199. They were informed they added that the promotion fee received by Mr. Bottomley (who now seems at last to have ceased to be the Gladstonian candidate for Islington) in respect of the past formation of the Union exceeded £70,000, and that he expected to obtain a substantial profit on the final extension of share capital. It is stated that Mr. Bottomley began his career in a solicitor's office. Unless I am mistaken he started from a still more humble position. I have been told that he was originally a "publisher's porter." Mr. Kegan Paul may have felt some respect for him on that occasion. Mr. Sinnott who holds about £8,000 worth of the stock and who had the courage to attend the adjourned meeting of the shareholders, is in favour of reconstruction; and his efforts as explained by him appear to have been well received. One statement made at the meeting that Sir Henry Isaacs was paid by Mr. Bottomley £8,000 in a period of eight months between July 19, 1889, and January 15, 1890, is denied by the ex-Lord Mayor.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—May 29.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H G W Herron, BCS	Maj J L Aberigh-Mackay, BSC
Mr J S Armstrong, BCS	Capt R S Alexander, BSC
Mr S Ismay, BCS	Capt H A Ravenshaw, BSC
Mr D F Addis, BCS	Capt W S Hewett, BSC
Mr James White, BCS	Capt L S Newmarch, BSC
Mr C F Worsley, BCS	Capt W G Mansel, BSC
Mr M L Dames, BCS	Capt L L Crasster, BSC
Mr W H Arnott, B	Lt W J Ryder, BSC
Mr M C Mackinnon, B	Lieut W D Daunt, BSC
Mr A Jamieson, B	Capt A W Dunlop, BSC
Mr J E J Villa, B	Surg-Maj C R Havelock, MD, B
Mr H H Davis, B	Surg-Maj H J Linton, B
Mr H J Sanders, B	Mr W A Willock, MCS
Mr T C Orr, B	Lieut-Col J G Lindsay, MRE
Mr J Burke, B	Capt H D McIntyre, MSC
Mr W A Neilham, B	Capt F B Doane, MSC
Mr J F Duthie, B	Capt H G Sutton, MSC
Mr H J A Bowden, B	Lieut F A Loudon, MSC
Col Sir R G Sandeman, KCSI, BSC	Mr H Batty, Bo CS
Col H R B Worsley, CB, BSC	Mr A C Lloyd, Bo
Col W A J Wallace, CIE, BRE	Mr C V MacIvor, Bo
Col B Blood, BRE	Col A R T McRae, Bo Inf
Col F H Thomas, B Inf	Col E W Trevor, BSC
Col E M Woodcock, BSC	Lieut-Col H P Leach, Bo RE
Col E H Kauntze, BSC	Capt E F Walker, Bo RA
Lt-Col G F Churchill, BSC	Lieut H H Nurse, Bo S C
	Lieut R J Bentinck, BSC

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J R Holt, B, 6 mos	Lieut-Col F W Nicolay, BSC, 5 mos
Col S B Home, B Inf, 4 mos	Capt W Giles, BSC, 10 days.
Col W Hopkinson, B Inf, 6 mos	Mr H Moberly, MCS, 3 mos
Col P Lambert, BRE, till 31-3-92.	Lt C H Clements, MSC, 4 mos.
Lieut-Col C E C Harenc, BSC, 4 mos	Mr W L Souter, Bo, 9 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A J Chew, B	Mr J Partridge, Bo
Capt P G Huggins, DSO, MSC	Mr R W L Toozs, B

A TELEGRAM from Hyderabad informs us of the death, after a short illness, of Moulvi Syed Sherif-ul-Hassan, one of the Puisne Judges of the Nizam's High Court. He was only forty years of age, and his death is much deplored by the Government and the public, for he was a judge whose decisions always commanded respect.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH honoured Mr. Shapoor N. Bhedwar with a sitting for a photographic portrait, at Clarence House, on Saturday, 23rd inst.

DR. IGNACIO D. NUNES, Surgeon of the Western India Portuguese Railway Company at Goa, has been created a Knight Commander of the Order of Christ, by H. M. the King of Portugal, under a decree dated 18th May last.

THERE seems no prospect, the *Athenæum* says, of the rival Oriental Congresses uniting. The promoters profess the most amicable dispositions and are alike determined to persist. Lord Halsbury, it seems, has become president of the Reception Committee for the Congress of 1891 in place of Sir P. Colquhoun. The organizers of both Congresses betray a desire to print in their programmes the names of men of eminence who are in no wise Orientalists. This is not a healthy sign but it is one of the results of quarrelling.

FROM letters which we receive, writes the Lahore paper, it is evident that intrigues are recommencing in Cashmere and Jammu: and these may, we think, be largely attributed to the return of one or more persons imprisoned for intriguing when Luchman Das was Prime Minister and was turned out of the State after release. It is unfortunate for the State that persons who have been once expelled should be allowed to quietly return to it, unless the State Council, after holding a full inquiry, recommend to the British Resident that they should be permitted to return.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to mention for the information of your readers that the Governments of all countries and states, municipalities, county councils, and other local administrations; public health authorities, universities, colleges, and all societies and associations which are occupied in the study of the sciences more or less immediately connected with hygiene are invited to co-operate and appoint delegates to the forthcoming International Congress of Hygiene and Demography.

Delegates and others interested in the work of the Congress are eligible to become members thereof on payment of £1 sterling apart from any subscription to the Congress Fund. Such membership carries with it, not only the right of being present at the meetings and other functions, but also of receiving a printed copy of the full transactions of the Congress.

The promises of support already received encourage the belief that India will be well represented. Already delegates have been nominated by the Government of India, the Chambers of Commerce of Bengal, Bombay, Kurrachee, and Upper India; and the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta.—Yours, &c.,

S. DIGBY,
Hon. Secretary for India.

Offices—20, Hanover Square, London, W.
May 28, 1891.

A TRADE MUSEUM AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the subject is of public interest I shall feel obliged if you will kindly allow a space in your valued journal to the following few lines:—

At Constantinople an Ottoman Magazine or Store is to be established to serve as a depository, and for the exhibition of samples of general merchandise.

The object of this institution is to attract attention to, and make known throughout the Ottoman Empire, as well as in foreign countries, the different kinds of hand and machine-made goods and other Turkish products, to give larger extension to the demand for and consumption of these goods by having them permanently on show in premises specially adapted for the purpose, properly classified samples of all such articles, to promote the improvement and development of native industry, and by this means to contribute towards the extension of the commercial relations of the country with other States.

The magazine is to be divided into two sections, one of which will be devoted to the samples of every species of raw product in the empire, specimens of manufactures, and other articles of Turkish make. In the second section will be classed samples of foreign manufacture and other foreign articles of consumption.

The magazine will comprise a special bureau of commercial and industrial information, and it will supply to all applicants every possible information with regard to customs tariffs, cost prices of goods, &c., and also as to the cheapest means of conveyance by sea and land, as to the charges attending the import and export trade with Turkey; and the Directors of the Bureau will also act as commission agents for all those who require their services.—Yours, &c.,

M. KADRI,
Turkish Consul-General.

Bombay, 13th June.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should like, with your permission, to make a few remarks regarding the correspondence that is now taking place in the *Bombay Gazette* respecting the management and working of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city. Most of your correspondents have lost sight of the fact that the Association is a religious and not a secular one. Its objects, as defined in Rule I. of the Constitutional Rules, are (1) "to promote the *spiritual* improvement and the general welfare of young men of all classes (these it will be observed go hand in hand; the italics are my own); and (2) to bring young men into closer union for purposes of Christian work." At present under Rule II. all young men may become associates, but the general committee are seeking in the proposed revised rules the power to "decline to admit any as members or associates," by a vote of four-fifths of the members present at a meeting, and, by what number of votes is not stated "to remove the names of any who are already members or associates if in the opinion of the committee it is desirable that they should not be connected with the Association." If therefore the proposed amendment of the rule be passed the general committee will be able to reject any candidate for admission to the Association, and to remove the name of a member or associate from the rolls without giving him a word of warning to that effect, and without notifying to him the reason for such action on their part. This, I am sure, every lover of fair-play will agree with me in saying, would be not only entirely un-English, but altogether contrary to the spirit of Christianity. A better alteration of Rule II. would seem to be to admit as associated all young men professedly Christians and of good moral character, the conditions of *membership* being as at present, and not to remove the name of anyone from the rolls or transfer the name of a member to the list of associates without due notice being given by the committee to such member or associate of their intention to do so, so that he may have the opportunity of showing cause (if any exist) why his name should not be so removed.

There is one other point I should like to touch on, and that is the limitation of eligibility for representation of the Church of England on the general committee, imposed by Rule III. (*a*). Under this rule the Church of England cannot be represented on the general committee by any member of the Church of England who does not attend the Girgaum Church! Although I have been a member of the Association for a considerable time and have made enquiries on the subject, I have never been furnished with any satisfactory reason for this restriction. If the generality of the Church of England clergy in Bombay declined (which I am not sure is the case) when the Constitutional Rules were framed, to be connected in any way with the Association that was no reason for making a rule declaring them, their successors, and all members of their congregations ineligible for ever for service on the general committee, and the rule in question therefore requires amendment.

Your correspondent who wrote yesterday over the signature of "Churchman," expressing his regret that the Y. M. C. A. affairs were being discussed in a daily journal instead of in the organ of the Association (the *Monthly Letter*) had evidently forgotten, when inditing his letter, that the proposed revised rules were only circulated to members with the issue of the *Monthly Letter* for the current month, and that, therefore, there was no chance of your correspondents ventilating their grievances in that paper, even if the editor had felt disposed to publish their letters, as the meeting at which it is proposed to consider the revised rules is to be held on Monday, the 15th instant. And hence they have felt themselves constrained to address you on the subject.—Yours, &c.,

MEMBER OF THE Y. M. C. A.

June 13.

[*.* This correspondence may now cease.—Ed., *B. G.*]

THE PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There were no misleading statements whatever in my letter of Saturday last. I said that there was nothing abnormal in the case of the Sculptor, and that she would not have returned to Bombay had her master understood his business in Turkish waters; other masters have had similar difficulties and never returned. However, after all said and done it was much better for the Hajees to spend a month or six weeks in voyaging backward and forward than to spend it on that dreadful Camaran, and of course it was much better for the Sculptor to come back with seven hundred odd people paying ten rupees ahead, than to return to Bombay empty, while she probably would have done had not her passengers got frightened and prayed to be taken back. The Sculptor has left again with another crowd at full rates, who will be, let us hope, more lucky than the first lot were.—Yours, &c.,

A CUSTOMS OFFICER.

SIR SAMUEL and Lady Baker have arrived at their Devonshire seat after their lengthened tour in India.

THE UNIVERSITY TOWER TRAGEDY.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MANOCKJEE ASLAJEE.

THE hearing of the case in which Manockjee Aslajee stands charged with being privy to an outrage or attempted outrage on the young Parsee woman, Buchoobai, on the 25th of April, and with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and also with murdering the other Parsee girl, Pherozebai, by throwing her from the Rajabai Clock Tower, was resumed yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Frere, Government Solicitor, prosecuted; and Mr. Dhairyavan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, appeared for the prisoner.

Mr. Frere, before continuing the evidence, said he would have to go out of the usual course in having to call the Parsee children as some of the other witnesses had gone up country.

The girl, Nawazbai Shapurji Engineer, was accordingly called and said:—I am now in my twelfth year, and I remember the day the Parsee ladies fell from the Tower. I went to the Rajabai Tower on that day with my younger uncle Sorabjee Godiwalla, my younger maternal uncle, Cowasjee Adorjee Mistri, and my younger sister Sireenbai Shapurjee Engineer. We started from my house at 2-30 p.m. that afternoon and went straight to the Tower. We arrived at the base of the Tower at 2-45 p.m., and I saw a sepoy standing at the door of the Tower. I should not know him if I saw him. When my uncle Cowasjee paid one anna to the sepoy he allowed us to go up. I and my three friends went up to the top of the Tower without dallying anywhere.

Mr. Frere: Did any body else go up?—Yes; two Mussulman boys followed us upstairs. Others came up after we ascended. I do not know of anybody else being allowed in at the same time. As we were going up we met five or seven persons coming down. They were all males of different castes; but I took no notice to see to what caste they belonged. One or two were together, and the others followed one after another at intervals. When we got to the top of the Tower we stood there a little time to take rest, when I heard the clock strike three.

Where did you stand?—Near the top of the stairs. While we were standing there I saw five or six women of the oilmen caste come there. They came up from below after I heard the clock strike three.

When you got to the top of the Tower, who was there?—I saw there two Marwarees and the two Mussulmen boys, who came up after us; but, as my sister Sireenabai could not go up quickly, they asked me to allow them to pass me, and I allowed them to do so.

Was any one else on the top besides the two Marwarees and the two Mussulmen boys?—No.

After these five or six females of the oilmen caste came up, did anyone else come up?—Yes, one Parsee and two Mussulmen.

Would you know that Parsee?—Yes. (Witness identified the prisoner.)

Continuing, witness said: The accused and the two Mussulmen stood at the top of the stairs and were having some conversation. The two Marwarees went down when the women of the oilmen caste came up. After that the accused and the two Mussulmen came up. While the accused and the two Mussulmen were talking together two Parsee ladies came up. The oilmen women and the two Mussulmen boys who came up with us, and the other two Mahomedans who were talking with the accused, also went down. When the Parsee ladies came up the two Mussulmen, who were talking with the accused, went down first. Then the oilmen women went down, and then the two Mussulmen boys came up with us. After the oilmen women and the Mussulmen boys had gone down the two Parsee ladies commenced to walk round the Tower. The accused was walking after them. I and my friends were standing. After the Parsee ladies came up they walked about. The accused did not go after them at that time. After the oilmen women and the two Mussulmen boys went down, the accused went after the two Parsee ladies.

Did the Parsee ladies go round the Tower more than once?—Yes. In all they went round four times. Before the women and the Mussulmen boys went down the Parsee ladies went round once, but the accused did not follow them. After the oilmen women and the two Mussulmen boys went down the Parsee ladies went round the Tower three times and the accused was then following them.

Just describe how the accused followed them?—He was following them at about three or four feet distance behind them. (Witness shows the distance.)

Did you hear the accused speak to the Parsee ladies?—No.

After the Parsee ladies went round three or four times what happened next?—They went down, and the accused went down after them.

How near was the accused to them when they were going down the staircase?—He was nearer to them than when he followed them on the top of the Tower.

Where were you standing when you saw the accused following the ladies on the top of the Tower?—We were standing on the east side.

Where were you standing when the Parsee ladies went down the stairs?—A short distance from the top of the stairs.

Do you understand time?—Yes. I know what minutes are, but I don't understand intervals.

How long was it from when the accused commenced following the ladies till they went downstairs?—I cannot give you any idea of that time.

Do you know what time it was when the Parsee ladies went down?—When the Parsee ladies commenced to descend it was chiming a quarter-past three.

Up to the time the Parsee ladies went down did you notice anything peculiar about them?—No.

After the Parsee ladies and the accused went down what did you do?—At the time they went down we heard the bells chiming the quarter. We then went round the Tower once and came and stood by the staircase. When we came and stood there I saw the Parsee ladies coming up with their *sarees* disarranged. They were breathing hard and appeared to be excited. The thin and fair-looking Parsee lady came up first to the place where we were, and after seeing us she said, "Come here, there are some Parsee children here." She said this as she was coming up to the top of the stairs to the stout lady. After she said this she came and stood by us. Immediately after them the accused, who had followed them, came up. When the accused came up the stout lady said, referring to the accused, "Murrere! Murrere!" (May he die! May he die!) After saying this the stout lady and the other walked past us to the side of the Tower, but I can't say which side. They did not go by the staircase, which leads below, but by the other side.

Mr. Frere, in order to get the exact side to which they went, showed the witness a plan of the top of the Tower, which was described to her by the Court's interpreter.

Witness then said: They passed round the Tower by the east side towards the High Court. I did not see where they went.

What did the accused do?—He followed them.

How were the ladies' clothes disarranged?—The stout lady had her *saree* wound up near her waist, and it was not over her shoulder. Her trousers could be seen. The *saree* was not on her head, but round her waist held in her hand. The other thin and fair lady's *saree* was also off her head. It was wound round her chest, and held in her hand. Her trousers could also be seen and were torn. When the stout lady came up first to the top of the Tower she had spectacles on. But I did not see her spectacles on the occasion when she came up the second time. Both the ladies had their *matabands* or head-dress on when they came up first. When they came up the second time only the thin and fair lady had the *mataband* on. There

body else was on the top. From the time I entered the Tower to the time I commenced to descend I saw nobody else except those whom I have mentioned. We went straight down. I met five or seven persons going up as we went down. They were not all together. They looked like Hindoos. One or two looked to me like Native Christians. I am not positive that they were Hindoos, because I did not take particular notice of them. I met one sepoy who was calling out, "Is anybody upstairs? Come down." I cannot identify that sepoy. He was a short way from the top. He was not a police sepoy but a *puttawalla*. We went out by the same door by which we entered. After we went a short distance from the Tower we saw the same Parsee ladies we had seen on the top of the Tower lying on the ground. Just as we were walking by the bodies a bare-footed Parsee came up, and asked as if they were related to us. I cannot identify that Parsee. We proceeded on, and when we looked back we saw a large crowd collected there. We went straight home.

Ardeshir Sorabjee Godiwalla, a student in the Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy Benevolent Institution, aged fourteen years, examined, said:—I am the uncle of Navazbai, the last witness. I remember the day the Parsee ladies fell from the Tower. I accompanied Navazbai, Cowasji, and Sireenbai on that day we went to the top of the Tower. When I got to the top of the Tower I saw two Marwarees, and two Mussulmen boys. I did not see anyone else. While I was there five or six women of the oilmen caste came up. The two Marwarees went down immediately after the oilmen women came up. After that one Parsee and two Mussulmen came up. (Witness after casting his eyes all around the Court identified the prisoner.) The accused and the Mussulmen talked together. Two Parsee ladies came up. The two Mussulmen, who were talking with the accused, went down. After the two Mahomedans had gone down the oilmen women went down, and after them the two Mussulmen boys went down. The accused then commenced to go after the two Parsee ladies, who were going round the Tower. The Parsee ladies went round the Tower thrice in this way. As the two Parsee ladies descended the accused also followed them. During that time nobody else except myself, and my three friends, were on the Tower. After the accused went down we went round the Tower, viewing the prospect. After about ten or twelve minutes the two Parsee ladies came up again. I did not notice anything peculiar about the Parsee ladies up to the time they went down. The thin-looking lady came up first. She came, stood by us, and said, "There are some Parsee children here, come here."

Mr. Frere: Did you notice anything peculiar about them?—The two ladies appeared to be excited and in a fright. The thin lady was followed by the stout lady, and after her came the accused. On seeing him the stout lady said: "Murrere! Murrere!" The two ladies then moved away from us. We were standing near the top of the stairs on the side near the High Court. The Parsee ladies passed us, and went in the direction of the High Court. The accused followed them.

Besides being excited and frightened, did you notice anything else peculiar about the Parsee ladies?—Both the Parsee ladies were holding their *sarees* round their waists in their hands. The trousers of the thin-looking lady were torn. I did not see anything else.

Did you hear the accused talk to the Parsee ladies at all?—I did not. After the Parsee ladies and the accused went round we remained there to hear the clock strike half-past-three. I heard the clock strike half-past-three, and then we looked out to see whether we could distinguish the position of our house. In the meanwhile I saw the accused return with his turban in his hand, pass us quickly, and go downstairs. The accused came from the same direction in which he had followed the two ladies.

Did you hear any noise while you were standing there looking for your house?—No.

How soon after the clock had struck did the Parsee pass you to go down?—Shortly after the clock struck half-past-three in a minute or two the accused passed us and went down. After a minute or two we also went down. Up to that time I did not see anybody else on the Tower besides those I have mentioned. I did not see the Parsee ladies again on the top of the Tower.

From the time the accused followed the ladies to the other side of the Tower till the time he passed you to go down did you hear anything?—I did not hear anything for the wind was blowing strongly. Whilst going downstairs I met about five or six persons coming up. One of them looked like a Native Christian and the others were of different castes. When I got downstairs I saw the two Parsee ladies whom I had seen on the top of the Tower, lying on the ground. There was nobody by the Parsee ladies when we first saw them lying on the ground. As we were going away we met a Parsee. I can identify that Parsee (Dadabhoy Pestonji was called and identified by witness). Afterwards we went straight home.

Dr. Sydney-Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, described his examination of the bodies of the deceased girls as he did before the Coroner:—He said: I first examined the body of Pherozebai, who appeared to be 16 or 17 years of age and was a well-developed girl. There was bleeding from both ears and mouth, due to abrasions of the base of the skull. There were fractures on the shoulders and the right arm was fractured. All the abrasions had dust in and around them, apparently caused by stones or gravel coming in contact with the skin from the road where the bodies were found. There were abrasions on the face and chin, with dust in them. Both bones of the left leg were fractured, and there were abrasions over the buttocks and back covered with dust. There were indentations in the outer side and front of right groin, with dust in them. The third and fourth ribs on the right side were fractured. The liver in the under side was ruptured. The right lung was wounded by the fractured end of the ribs having pierced them, and there was a considerable amount of effused blood in the right plural cavity. Dr. Smith then went on to describe, as he did before the Coroner, his examination of other parts of the body, which conveyed the idea that she had not been criminally tampered with. The inquiries which I have described, he went on, were the causes of a fall from a height and so caused death. I next examined the body of Buchoobai, who was about twenty years of age. The body was well nourished and stout. There were abrasions all over the right side of the face and slight abrasions on the left side of the chin, and part under it. All these were depressed and covered, and some partly filled with dust. The lower jaw was fractured on the left side, and the tooth was knocked out at the seat of fracture. There was bleeding from both ears and mouth, due to fracture of the base of the skull. The neck was broken. There were abrasions all over the right side of the trunk and back, and on the outer and right side and front of the right leg. There were none on the left thigh. There were indentations on the left breast, and these were rather deeply indented. The left arm and both bones of the left fore-arm were fractured. There was a small superficial wound over the right shin bone. There were abrasions on the left and inner side of the thigh near the knee. These were slight and had dust in them. The breast bone was separated from the ribs on both sides and it had fallen into the chest cavity. Both lungs and liver were completely broken up. Dr. Smith then went on to explain his *post-mortem* examination of other parts of the body, as he did of Pherozebai, and continuing, said:—From the *post-mortem* appearances I am of opinion that the cause of death was due to the injuries I have described, and such injuries could have been caused by the falling of the body from a height to the ground.

Did you form any opinion as to the abrasions and indentations on the body of Pherozebai?—I accounted for them by the body impinging on the gravel, where the bodies were found.

And the indentations?—I think they were produced by the same cause.

And did you form any opinion as to how the bodies fell?—Not in Pherozebai's case.

Did you form any opinion as to how Buchoobai fell?—I think she came in contact with the ground on her left side.

And the marks on the thigh?—I think they were produced by coming in contact with the gravel in the ground.

Did you form any opinion as to the abrasions and indentations on the breast?—I think by contact with the gravel.

Do you think she fell in such a position as to strike her breast?—I do not know; but the marks in the breast looked as if they had come in contact with some hard substance. I think, indeed, most of the wounds if not all, were caused by coming in contact with the gravel on the ground.

And how do you think the other marks may have been caused?—I do not know, but some of the scratches may have been caused in getting over the parapet wall.

Do you think they could have been caused by finger nails?—It was suggested to me at the time that they might have been caused by finger nails; but my opinion was they were not caused by finger-nails.

Were there any marks on either body, as to lead you to the conclusion that an outrage had been committed?—There was nothing about the marks to lead me to the conclusion that an outrage had been committed on either of the deceased ladies. But I cannot say if an attempt had been made.

Was there anything about the marks to lead you to say an outrage had not been committed?—There was nothing to lead me to say an outrage had been committed.

Dr. Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, said: I remember going to the Tower on the 25th of April about 5-30 p.m., after the two Parsee ladies had fallen from the Tower. I went into the University building and there I saw the bodies of Pherozebai and Buchoobai, and was asked by Mr. MacDermott to examine them. I examined the body of Buchoobai first. I found nail-indentations or marks on her right thigh and some on its outer and some on its inner aspect. They were semi-lunar in shape and appeared to be freshly made. They numbered from fifty to a hundred, they were all on the thigh. Some were superficial, some removing the cuticle, and some were deep, cutting the true skin. Their length was about half-an-inch. I also found some scratches varying from about ten to fifteen in number, their direction being across the right thigh from in-outward and below-upwards. The left thigh had no marks. Her left breast was covered with from five to six nail-indentations semi-lunar in shape, about an inch in length, and appeared to have been made by the hand. I then examined the body of Pherozebai. The upper part of her right thigh was covered with scratches from ten to fifteen in number. They were about six inches in length involving the true skin. There were also a few indentations near the groin; on the upper part of the right thigh semi-lunar in shape and recently made.

Did you form any opinion as to how these marks on Pherozebai and Buchoobai had been made!—Yes; that they were all caused by finger nails.

Had they been caused by themselves or other persons?—By other persons, and I formed an opinion there had been some attempted violence.

Dr. Sorabjee Dosabhoy Nadirsha said: I remember going to the Rajabai Tower about half-past five o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th April last, and inside the University hall I saw the bodies of Buchoobai and Pherozebai. I made an examination of the marks on the two bodies. I was asked by Mr. MacDermott to do so; and my examination was carried on in company with the last witness, Dr. Framjee Dorabjee Divecha. I first examined the body of Buchoobai and found nail-marks as well as nail-scratches on the right thigh on its inner and outer aspect. The nail-marks were semi-lunar in shape, and the nail-scratches were three to four inches long, the nail-scratches were broad corresponding with the breadth of the finger-nails, some pierced the true skin and some removed the cuticle. On the thigh there were about a hundred nail-marks, on her left breast were five or six nail-marks more deeply indented than those marks on the thigh. Three of them were situated on the base of the breast, and one on each side. They were about half-an-inch or a little longer. Coming now to Pherozebai I found nail-marks and nail-screatches on the right thigh, in the middle on the inner surface and others in the inner groin on the upper part of the thigh. They were semi-lunar in shape, quite distinct and fresh, and not to be mistaken for any other marks. They were about ten to fifteen in number, and on the thigh were about fifteen and on the groin fifteen.

Did you form an opinion as to whether they were self-inflicted, or by some other person?—The marks on both bodies were inflicted by some other person, and indicated that some violence had been attempted on these ladies.

Dr. Ardeshir Hormusjee Gaswalla said: I was present at the *post-mortem* examination of the body of Pherozebai, at Frere Road, on the 26th April last. I saw a peculiar injury on the uppermost and inner part of the right groin of Pherozebai. I saw the injury extending to about four inches going upwards. There were some indentations. I did not count them, but I think there were about fifteen in number, and curved; some were superficial and some were deep. There was no bleeding and I did not see dust or pieces of stone or gravel there. That was all I noticed. I came to the conclusion that these marks had been caused by human finger-nails, and that they had not been self-inflicted, but by some other person, because the part is very much protected, being in a cleft.

I think you volunteered your evidence at the inquest?—Yes.

Cowasjee Aderjee Mistry, a student in the New High School, living in Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, 14 years of age, said:—I recollect the day the two Parsee ladies fell from the Tower. On that day I went to the Rajabai Tower with my niece Nawazbai and brother Ardesir, and also Seerinbai. I went to the top of the Tower, and when I got to the top I saw two Marwarees and two Mussalman boys. Shortly afterwards some women of the oilman caste came up, and some little time afterwards a Parsee and two Mahomedans came up. That Parsee was the accused. The accused stood there for a short time talking to the Mahomedans. The women of the oilman caste then went down and two Parsee ladies came up. The two Mussalmen who had been talking with the accused then went down and the Parsee ladies were walking round the Tower, and the accused went after them.

When this took place was there any one else on the Tower?—Only the Parsee ladies, the accused, and we four children. The Parsee ladies went round the Tower once or twice. When they went down, and the accused went after them we were then standing near the top of the stairs close to the place where the bells ring. It was about quarter-past 3 when the Parsee ladies went down. We then went round and looked over the Tower. Shortly afterwards the two ladies came up running. Their dresses were disarranged, and the accused came immediately after them; they walked past us, and the accused followed them. When they came up the second time I noticed the ladies' dresses were loose and they appeared to be frightened. Their *sarees* were off their shoulders and chest, and they were holding them by the hand. I did not notice anything else peculiar about their appearance. The ladies walked past us to the other side of the Tower—towards the High Court side. When they came up the stairs confused and frightened, they said:—"Here are some Parsee children: come here." When the accused came up, one of the accused said, addressing him, "murrere, murere?" We were then standing near the bells. After they had gone round we kept looking on at the steamers in the water, and the accused shortly after returned with his turban in his hand and his coat unbottoned and rushed downstairs. Up to that time I had heard nothing. When the accused went down it was two or three minutes after half-past 3. Then we went down shortly afterwards. When I was going down I met some persons coming up, some Ghattis and others; and on reaching the bottom I saw the deceased Parsee ladies lying on the ground. While we were leaving the compound I saw a Parsee making certain inquiries going towards the Tower (the Parsee gharriwala examined by the Coroner was called and identified). We then went home.

Arjoon Rama, a sepoy in the Registrar-General's Office, examined, said: I remember the day of the tragedy and I saw the girls fall. I was below the High Court on the side, where the sun rises. I saw some papers flying about in the air. I looked up to see in the direction of the Tower. I saw a female or I thought I saw a female fall down. After her I thought I saw another female fall down. I looked up to the top of the Tower and I think I saw a man near the place from which the women fell.

Mr. Frere: What sort of a man?—I could not recognise him.

Could you give any description of what sort of man?—I cannot give any description of him as he was so high up. I can only say he was a man.

When did you catch sight of the man?—As the second female was coming down I saw this man.

What do you mean by coming down; before she started or whilst she was falling?—I saw the man after the second female had commenced to drop.

Could you describe his attitude when you first caught sight of him?—I cannot describe the man's attitude. He seemed to me to be quite close to the second female. I thought he appeared as if he had thrown her down.

What part of the body did you see?—I saw the man's body above his chest.

Did you see the man's hands?—I saw his hands leaning over the parapet. He appeared to me to be leaning over the parapet with his hands out. (Witness stretched over the witness-box to show the attitude.)

What became of the man?—He disappeared immediately afterwards. I did not see which way he went. I directly returned to the office. There were three other persons on the top of the Tower on the east side. They were at a distance from the women and the man. At the time they fell it was about half-past three.

Abdool Cadar Mahomed Hoosein, a clerk in the service of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, said: I remember the day the Parsee ladies fell from the Tower.

Mr. Frere: Did you see them fall?—Yes. I was in the gallery on the side next the Tower. It was on the third floor of the High Court by the Translator's Office.

What were you doing?—I went there to compare my watch with the Tower clock. I looked at my watch and then I noticed two Parsee ladies on the Tower above the clock. It was exactly half-past-three by the Tower clock. My watch was five minutes fast. I saw the two Parsee ladies pulling each other. I also saw a Parsee man there. In the meantime one of the ladies fell down. One was holding the other by her coat on her chest. The one that was being held fell down. Seeing that she had fallen I put my watch in my pocket and through fear ran downstairs. That's all I saw.

What did the Parsee do?—I did not see what he was doing; he was behind. He looked as far from the lady as this ink-pot is from me (about six feet.) I did not see the Parsee do anything at all. I only saw one Parsee lady fall and immediately I saw one fall I left.

Where was the other Parsee lady when you left?—The last I saw of the other Parsee lady was whilst she was holding the Parsee lady who fell. I immediately came down and went to the Tower where I saw two Parsee ladies lying on the ground. There were many people there.

How long were you there?—For about three or four minutes. I left the place and was going to my office and went and stood near the corner of the National Bank. When I looked up again at the side of the Tower towards the Bank side I saw the accused on the top of the Tower.

Could you identify that man as the accused?—Yes.

Did you know the accused before?—Yes.

When you saw the Parsee ladies on the balcony with the Parsee did you see anybody else?—No.

When you saw the Parsee the second time from the National Bank did you see anybody else on the top of the Tower?—No.

The proceedings were adjourned for further hearing till to-morrow (Wednesday) at twelve noon.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

A GLOOMY SURVEY OF THE PIECE-GOODS TRADE.

LILLADHUR HURRIDAS *vs.* MORABJEE CULLIANJEE AND OTHERS.

MR. INVERARITY, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, on behalf of the plaintiff, moved for the appointment of a receiver and for an interim injunction to restrain the defendants from employing in their trade of piece-goods merchants, the monies belonging to Nensey Lukhmidas, deceased.

The learned counsel, in support of his application, read an affidavit made by the plaintiff, who stated among other things, that he was the executor of the last will of Nensey Lukhmidas, dated 18th May, 1888, and was adopted by him as his son, Nensey being also his paternal uncle. The plaintiff had applied for probate of the will, but had not yet obtained it in consequence of the widow of Nensey Lukhmidas disputing the will, being instigated to do so by the first and second defendants, who are her brothers. Nensey was a partner with the defendants down to the time of his death on the 28th July, 1888, in the firm of Morarjee Cullianjee. At that time there were large sums, amounting to over a lakh of rupees, in the firm, and standing in the name of himself and his wife, as well as a large sum due to him on account of his share of the profits of the firm. The defendants had continued to use, and were using, the monies of their late partner; and it was their object to make out that the amount due by them to his estate was much smaller than it really was. With the idea that they would succeed in carrying out this object, the first and second defendants, when they were pressed by the plaintiff to adjust and pay the monies due to the estate, put up the widow of Nensey Lukhmidas to apply for probate of an earlier will, of which she was alleged to be the sole executrix. She was, the plaintiff affirmed, under the influence of her brothers, and had been made to state in her application for probate that the amount due by the defendants was only Rs. 59,000, whereas the fact was that about Rs. 1,42,000 were due. These defendants were acting in collusion with the widow, and were attending at the office of her attorneys and giving instructions on her behalf in reference to her application for probate. The plaintiff was unwilling that the monies of the estate should be employed in the business of the defendants, and there was great danger of the monies being lost if they were so employed, as the defendants were engaged extensively in the piece-goods trade and had considerable dealings in bill discounting and negotiating hoondees and bills. The state of the piece-goods trade and the hoondee business in Bombay, the plaintiff said, is at the present time very depressed and extremely risky. A risky business like that of the defendants required a very large capital, and the defendants were relying mainly on the assistance of the monies belonging to the estate to carry on such business. The first defendant's capital in the business was about Rs. 50,000, but each of the remaining defendants had only a very few thousands. They were in the habit of borrowing monies at interest, and they also held deposits of money with them at interest. They had a large stock of unsold piece-goods, which they had indented for, and a large quantity of piece-goods, indented for by them, was expected to arrive in Bombay from Europe. The market of such piece-goods in Bombay is at present very depressed. The defendants were largely indebted to persons in Bombay, and would be called upon to make heavy payments, and the plaintiffs believed that in the piece-goods trade they were considerable losers. He was informed that monies lent at interest to them by some piece-goods merchants were lately withdrawn from them. The failures during the last three or more months of European and native commercial houses in Bombay, and others who dealt largely in piece-goods, had an additional depressing effect on the piece-goods trade in Bombay. A large stock of piece-goods of the firms which have failed in Bombay are unsold, and further stocks are expected to arrive from Europe. These goods would have the additional effect of lowering the prices. A number of native piece-goods merchants had already failed in consequence of the depressed state of the piece-goods market, and a good many more were expected to fail in consequence of the continued depressed state of the trade and the depreciation of prices. The plaintiff feared that the defendants, with a view to reduce their liability to the estate, would make alterations in their books, and he submitted that such books ought to be deposited in Court and an immediate inspection thereof granted to him.

His lordship granted a rule *nisi* for the appointment of a receiver. He did not think it was a case in which he should grant an interim injunction as applied for.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 13th June as compared with the statement of the 6th June 1891:—

LIABILITIES.	June 6. Rs.	June 13. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	33,50,000	33,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	43,36,637	50,48,701
Do. do. at Branches	29,09,712	30,10,544
Other Deposits	4,18,64,221	4,37,65,334
Post Bills	9,199	8,938
Cash Credits, undrawn	21,45,933	25,09,351
Rs. ..	6,46,65,757	16,76,92,868
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,04,32,451	105,86,116
Cash Credits on do. do.	70,49,501	74,81,024
Loans do. do.	80,10,714	74,91,331
Current Accounts overdrawn	3,365	2,277
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,52,82,677	1,45,88,568
Stamps, &c.	25,198	25,207
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,77,087		
Amt. applied in reduction ,, 2,85,000		
	3,92,052	3,92,057
Bullion	7,07,532	4,31,094
Cash Balances with Correspondents.	5,92,710	6,90,606
Cash and Currency Notes	2,21,39,457	2,62,83,578
Rs. ..	6,46,65,757	6,78,92,868

MR. M. M. BHOWNUGGREE, C.I.E., has arrived in London from Bombay and has been temporarily staying at the Hotel Metropole.

THE Maharajah Duleep Singh and Prince Victor Duleep Singh are at the Hotel d'Albe, Paris.

VICE-ADMIRAL the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, K. C. B., has arrived at 5 Montpelier Square, from the East Indies Station, on the expiration of his three years' command.

SIR THEODORE HOPE, ex-Public Works Minister in India, has been among the sufferers from influenza.

THE final forecast for the wheat crop of the North-West Provinces and Oudh for the year 1890-91 returns the total pure wheat area at 52,19,134 acres or 6,91,993 acres in excess of the area in 1889-90, and 3,37,996 in excess of the average of the five years 1885-6 and 1889-90. The outturn this year amounts to 17,45,000 tons, or an all-round yield of 748 lbs. the acre, and this is 2,87,000 in excess of the estimate for the preceding year, and 68,000 tons above the average of the past five years. On the first of May prices were higher at the ports than on the same date last year, but then they were also higher locally, so that at only two out of ten stations reported one was a profitable export possible. Stock of all sorts of grain are almost *nil*, and all food grains are as dear as wheat was a few years ago. In the nine months, April to December 1890, 42,000 tons of wheat were exported by rail against 93,000 in 1885, and an average of 166,000 from 1885 to 1889.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE following Parliamentary Papers relating to India have been issued:—(i.) Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the year 1890—91, compared with the results of 1889—90. (ii.) Home Accounts of the Government of India, 1889—90, and 1890—91. From the Auditor's Report it appears that the long standing dispute between the India Office and War Office respecting the prices charged by the latter for warlike stores has been submitted to Lord Cranbrook as arbitrator. His lordship has decided that the amounts charged fairly represented the cost price of the articles supplied in accordance with the terms agreed upon between the two Departments. (iii.) Statement of the Moral and Material Progress of India, 1889—90.

THE annual meeting of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade was held on the 20th ult. in Exeter Hall, when Sir Joseph Pease, Bart., M.P., presided. The report gave an account of the visit of Mr. Dyer to several eminent Chinese statesmen, who assured him of the continued desire of the Chinese Government to stop the opium trade. There had been 3,333 petitions presented to Parliament for the suppression of the trade, bearing 190,690 signatures. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Canon Wilberforce, the Rev. W. S. Swanson (late of Amoy), Mr. J. H. Raper, the Ven. Archdeacon Moule, of Shanghai, and others. Several resolutions were carried expressing satisfaction at the support given to the resolution of Sir Joseph Pease in the House of Commons on April 10 last, and pledging the meeting to increased exertion.

LADY DUFFERIN's great movement for supplying female medical aid to the women of India was to be specially recognised and honoured in Oxford the week the mail left. The Sheldonian Theatre has been lent for a meeting of the National Association founded for this humane purpose, and supported out of the fund which was established before Lady Dufferin became a marchioness, and which is, therefore, still called "The Countess of Dufferin's Fund." The meeting was fixed for Friday (May 29). The Vice-Chancellor of the University, with the doctors, proctors, and heads of houses, are to receive Lady Dufferin at 2.45 in the Divinity School, where a procession to the Sheldonian Theatre will be formed. The Mayor of Oxford and the Aldermen in their robes are to take part in the procession. Besides Lady Dufferin, Lady Mayo, Lord and Lady Ripon, Lord Northbrook, Lord Hardinge, Lord and Lady Lawrence, Lord and Lady Wantage, Lord and Lady Reay, Lady Burdett-Coutts, Lord Kerry, Lord Basil Blackwood, Sir Alfred and Lady Lyall, Sir William and Lady Hunter, Sir Charles and Lady Aitchison, Sir Steuart and Lady Bayley, Sir Charles and Lady Crosthwaite, and General Sir Donald Stewart are expected to be present.

THE Czar has telegraphed orders to Prince Bariatinski to hasten the Czarewitch's return to St. Petersburg, by shortening His Imperial Highness's Siberian tour. It is currently reported in Court circles that the Czar has recently expressed the opinion that members of the Imperial family ought to be appointed to the post of Governor-General in Poland, Finland, and the Caucasus.

KING GUNGUNHANA's Indunas, Hulanmato and Umfetinteni, arrived in the East India Docks on Monday morning (May 25), in the Castle mail steamer Roslin Castle, in charge of Mr. Dennis Doyle, who accompanied them from Gungunhana's kraal in South-East Africa. Mr. Doyle states that he left Manica last January, and travelled with Messrs. Jameson and Moody to Gungunhana's kraal, occupying forty-six days en route, during which time they suffered severely from hunger and fatigue. On arriving at the King's kraal Mr. Doyle was requested by Gungunhana to conduct two of his chiefs to Queen Victoria for the purpose of soliciting Her Majesty's protection over his country. Mr. Doyle further declared that there was absolutely no truth in the statement made by the Portuguese that two of Gungunhana's chiefs had been despatched to the authorities at Mozambique in order to ask for Portuguese protection. He believed that two of the King's sons had gone there recently to be baptized, but they had no political mission whatever.

THE Mahomedan inheritance case that has been pending in the Allahabad High Court, in which a Eurasian woman claimed to have been married to a Mahomedan, was arranged on Saturday by compromise.

REMITTANCES on India for 45,00,000rs. were tendered for at the Bank of England, and bills to the amount of 2,02,10,000 rs. were applied for at prices ranging between 1s. 4½*d.* and 1s. 4 25-32*d.*, the allotments made being in bills, and distributed as follows, viz.:—Calcutta, 17,69,000rs.; Bombay, 24,62,000rs.; and Madras, 2,69,000rs., all at an average of 1s. 4·78*d.*, applicants at 1s. 4 25-32*d.* receiving about 38 per cent. Special allotments of bills were afterwards made at 1s. 4 27-32*d.* for 4,60,000rs. on Calcutta, and 3,50,000rs. on Bombay. The remittances disposed of last week for 52,95,000rs. produced 669,849*l.*, while the bills and telegraphic transfers sold between April 1 and May 26 for 5,17,55,248rs. realised 3,651,204*l.*

WHEN a Government prosecution in a lower court proves abortive, asks the *Pioneer*, who is it that advises Government regarding the propriety of an appeal? or does nobody advise at all? The Public Prosecutor would seem to be the person on whom this duty should properly devolve; but on Friday last when the Judges of the Allahabad High Court found their time being wasted with a Government appeal which ought never to have been filed, and were driven to expostulate, Mr. Dillon, the Public Prosecutor, repudiated all responsibility, declaring that he merely acted under orders. It follows, urges our contemporary, that some one must have advised the appeal who was in a far less advantageous position to judging of its propriety. We have frivolous appeals enough without Government adding to their number.

AGRA, writes the local paper, has now been in the enjoyment of its new water-supply for nearly five months, and seems to like it. In his recently issued municipal report Mr. Finlay states that about 8,00,000 gallons of water are pumped into the city daily, and remarks that any one watching the crowds round the stand-posts can see how much the water is appreciated. The caste difficulty has been got rid of by the simple process of ignoring it, and in this case, as in that of railway travelling, no other treatment is so appropriate or efficacious. The quality of the water is certified by the Civil Surgeon to be excellent, and the health of the city has improved since the introduction of the supply.

A CAVALRY trooper in India sends *Truth* "a piteous complaint about the quality and quantity of the beer supplied in his canteen, which, he avers, is in this respect a very fair sample of regimental canteens generally. You ask, says this gallant warrior, for a quart of ale, and you get perhaps a pint and a half of nasty porter. You protest, and the result is a threat from the sergeant. As regards quantity, it may perhaps be plausibly, though not honestly, urged in defence of the canteen that the less beer Tommy has in India the better for him; but as regards quality, I should have thought it tolerably certain that good ale is better for him than inferior porter. Is it too much to ask that commanding officers should occasionally give an eye to trifles of this kind?"

I WAS favoured a few days ago, writes *Truth*, with a lengthy communication contrasting the publicity given to the services of even the youngest officers engaged in the Manipur affair, with the manner in which some of the most heroic services performed a generation or two back—*e.g.*, during the Indian Mutiny—have been overlooked. It is, of course, the telegraphs, the newspapers, and the special correspondents that have brought about such a change in this respect. But the change is not, as my correspondent seems to think, entirely for the better. Our modern aids to fame have given the mere self-advertising soldier an enormous advantage, specially if he happens to be an advertising general, and to have enabled many bogus heroes to pass themselves off for the genuine article.

A VERY interesting census has just been taken of the Indian students at Oxford. The group includes seventeen persons, in many respects representing the most highly educated classes of their fellow-countrymen. Of the seventeen, nine are Hindoos, comprising representatives of both the Mahratta and the Bengalee Brahmins; three are Mahomedans, four are Christians (one of them being a lady), two of Eurasian or Portuguese descent, and one is a Parsee. Their ages vary from about nineteen years to thirty-one, and of the whole seventeen, only two are married, while a third is a widower.

AT Calcutta, on Friday, in the Court of the Joint Magistrate, Sealdah, a typical coolie recruiter's case came on. A woman recently returned from St. Lucia and spent a short time with her family. Desiring to return again she went to a coolie depot at Bankipore and deposited the balance of her savings, Rs. 300, with the agent. A Calcutta agent, a native, arrived at Bankipore and selected her among others. He took the Rs. 300 and brought the woman to Calcutta. She was kept here for weeks, and now the agent refuses to give up her money, having forcibly taken and destroyed the receipt.

VAN HAAFTEN, the telegraph clerk who is charged with various frauds in connection with telegraphic money-orders, has pleaded "not guilty" and has been committed to the next sessions.

IN the first periodical examination of the I.C.S. selected candidates of 1890, the Indian candidates stood in the following order of merit:—S. C. Mukerjee, 2nd; M. Yusuf, 4th; M. Ghose, 16th; A. A. Ghose, 23rd; J. A. Ezekiel, 35th, G. D. Madgarkar (who had missed a term at Oxford owing to severe accident), 42nd. The Sanskirt prize of £10, was awarded to S. C. Mukerjee; the Arabic prize of £10, to M. Yusuf. Mr. J. N. Banerjee has passed his third professional examination for the license of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, and of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow. The following have passed examinations (medicine) in the University of Edinburgh:—*First Professional Examination*: D. N. Chatterjee, in chemistry and practical chemistry; M. G. Naidu and D. N. Turkhud, in chemistry, zoology, and botany. *Second Professional Examination*: D. N. Turkhud, in anatomy and physiology; M. Nair, in anatomy, physiology and pathology. Pestonji Ukerji has passed the final examination of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh. P. Deb has passed in all subjects of the Medical Preliminary Examination of the University of Edinburgh.

THE death is announced of Captain Frederick Warren, R.N. The son, brother and son-in-law of admirals, he entered the Navy at an early age, retiring some years ago, after a most distinguished career. He served in the Crimean War (receiving the Legion of Honour), and was for a time Naval Attache in Denmark, and lieutenant of the Queen's Yacht. But his name is most widely known in connection with his numerous inventions and his efforts to develop the resources of Morocco. The former cover so wide a field that few living men have taken out so many workable patents, though, perhaps, "Warren's Pot," used in every kitchen, and "Warren's Cooking Stove," familiar in every barrack, are the most popular.

ON Thursday at Meerut, Kunnabie, the murderer of his paramour, was hanged. He went to the scaffold jauntily, singing whilst going up. Since Ghaseeta three men have been hanged here, and four others are condemned. Four more are being tried for murder.

THE Italian papers announce the death of Gaspard Gorrisio, the Sanscrit scholar, best known by his edition of the epic poem, "The Ramayana," with a beautiful translation in Italian. He was a pupil of Eugene Burnouf, and probably the senior of Sanscrit scholars in Europe.

SIR THOMAS Sutherland on Tuesday, 26th ult, presented a petition to the House of Commons from Singapore protesting against the levy made upon the community for the defences of the port. It is urged that the action is arbitrary, the amount excessive, and the procedure contrary to the principle of representation accompanying taxation. When the Colonial Vote is reached attention will be called to the subject in committee.

THE Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain celebrated its jubilee on May 26. The chair was taken by the president, Mr. Cartighe. Several addresses of congratulation, some of them handsomely illuminated and others beautifully bound, were read. From the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, the Medical and Chemical Societies, from France, Germany, Holland and other European countries, from the United States, the Australasian Colonies, and Russia came high encomiums of the excellent practical work the society has accomplished. The Hanbury Gold Medal was presented to Dr. Julius Oswald Hesse. The band of the Grenadier Guards played in the Examination Hall, and there were various interesting exhibits and entertainments in the other rooms in Bloomsbury-square.

AT an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Indo-European Telegraph Company, limited, held at the offices, Old Broad-street, on May 25, Mr. J. H. Triston in the chair, the resolution passed at the meeting on the 28th ult.—in effect providing that the managing director should be a member of the board—was unanimously confirmed.

ACCORDING to well-authenticated private information from St. Petersburg, no fewer than forty-six military officers, nearly all attached to Guard regiments, have been placed under arrest during the last fortnight. All the arrests were effected during the night. For some time past it has been an open secret in the capital that a spirit of disaffection existed among the officers of the Household Regiments, and this appeared recently to have been intensified by the Emperor's degradation of the Grand Duke Michael Michailovitch. Arrests are made on the merest suspicion. The use of the word "despot" has latterly come into vogue among certain of the Guard staffs in discussing the severity of a recent measure, and this has naturally brought trouble upon the utterers of the ominous dissyllable.

A CENTRAL Assian Exhibition, which is to be opened at Moscow by the Grand Duke Sergius, is of far greater importance and significance than the French Exhibition, and presents to the thoughtful mind a graphic picture of the growing Russian Empire in Asia. The building in which it is held is the great historical museum of Moscow, in which (says an enthusiastic correspondent) is the whole story of the evolution of Russia as a unity, a nation and as an empire.

THE *Times* correspondent in St. Petersburg writes:—I can positively state that there is absolutely no truth in the report from Vienna of a marriage being about to take place between the Czarewitch and one of the daughters of the Prince of Montenegro. Nor is there any probability of the Prince of Montenegro coming here again for some long time to come. On the contrary, I can communicate certain information as to the Prince's recent visit to St. Petersburg which will, perhaps, be rather astonishing after the Czar's sensational toast, drunk at the manœuvres here the year before last, to "The only true friend of Russia." It is related that that toast cost Russia a million of roubles. After that demonstration in his favour, the Prince of Montenegro, if I may be permitted, the expression put on a great deal of side, and had the misfortune to wound the feelings of certain persons here of high quality. The Russian Court is tired of the visits of the Montenegrins. The Prince was not in the least expected here the other day at the funeral of the Grand Duke Nicholas, the father of his son-in-law. It is very doubtful if the Court officially knew of his arrival until he had been here some hours, and his reception is generally considered to have been very cool.

COLONEL KOSLOWSKI has discovered a fresh-water lake to the south of the Sea of Aral in the depression known as Aibu-ghir. It is fed by a stream running from the marshes, which are overflowed by the Amu Daria to the north-east. The lake appears to be part of the former great Aralian basin, which has become isolated through the progressive drying of this region.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE CZAREWITCH.

THE following account of the attack upon the Czarewitch is given by the Shanghai Japanese paper the *Jokai Shimpo*:—At half-past one o'clock on the 11th instant, the Czarewitch visited the residence of Mr. Tsuda Iwasaro, No. 5, Kiomatse, Otsu, in a jinricksha. When His Highness was about to enter the premises a policeman named Tsuda Sanzo, standing at the northern side of the street or entrance on duty, suddenly approached His Highness, and with sword drawn struck at his head, cutting off a portion of the rim of his hat and inflicting an ugly wound on the side of the head above the ear. The Czarewitch immediately jumped out of the jinricksha from the left side, and took refuge in an adjoining house. At the same time Prince George of Greece struck the policeman with a bamboo cane. The policeman when attempting to escape was clutched by the legs and thrown down by the jinricksha man who had been drawing the Czarewitch. The jinricksha man then got hold of the sword worn by the policeman and inflicted two severe wounds, one on the back of the head and another in the back, and when the policeman was falling from the effects of these wounds, Inspector Kimoura, one of those who had been leading the procession, jumped and arrested the attempted assassin and handcuffed him. The occurrence lasted but a moment, and all those in attendance on His Imperial Highness were taken by surprise. A bed was prepared for the Czarewitch in the house of Nagai Chosuke, No 15, of the same street. The Czarewitch, however, told them there was no need to prepare a bed; he seated himself at the front of the shop, and the wound was then inspected and bandaged. During the time that the wound was being attended to, the Czarewitch maintained his ordinary appearance and continued smoking his cigar. On the completion of the dressing, His Imperial Highness was taken in the jinricksha, accompanied by Prince George of Greece, and others on foot, to

THE ANTI-EUROPEAN RIOTS IN CHINA.

THE *Shanghai Mercury* of 16th ult. contains the following details: When the W. Cores de Vries, which arrived at Shanghai this afternoon, left Wuhu at 10 a.m. yesterday, everything was then perfectly quiet, and the Chinese war-vessels, which had been of so much assistance, had left the port, Shen Ping Cheng expressing himself satisfied that no further outbreak was to be feared. Six hundred Chinese soldiers are quartered in the town from different places, the Cores de Vries having brought up one hundred from Nan'king. The Mission premises are a heap of ruins, and so are the houses, the property of the priests, where the Customs officials principally resided. When the Cores de Vries left, the Customs officials had resumed their ordinary work, though in the Custom House the rifles were still stacked ready for use at a moment's notice, and the pickets of Chinese soldiers patrolling the streets, blowing their horns and firing an occasional blank shot to frighten the inhabitants, still gave evidence that the fire was still smouldering. On her way down to Shanghai the Cores de Vries passed the Inconstant, which is still anxiously looked for at Wuhu, about 18 miles beyond Nanking. She saw no sign of the Linuet.

The officers of the Tehshing gave up their cabins to the ladies and children fleeing from Wuhu.

The following notes on the trouble have been supplied to us by one of the French fathers: It is quite certain that the Wuhu trouble has been premeditated. It was a regular attack against all foreigners. On Sunday night the Customs officials were already notified of trouble brewing against all foreigners, a number of whom went afloat on board the hulks in the river. On Monday there were general rumours of a hateful nature being propagated from the secret societies against foreigners without exception, and their covetousness of the riches of the natives of China (fang yangzai.) On Monday again we learned from a sure source of information, that the hatred of the savage rabble was largely directed not alone against Missionaries, but also against the foreign customs, the straightforwardness and honesty of whose officers goes against the grain of the majority of the low, vulgar rabble. Tuesday showed distinctly that the movement was well planned, and cleverly prepared, else it would have been impossible to direct such a large mob in unison, as really was the case. Therefore there is not the slightest doubt that the whole affair has been premeditated.

All the Missionaries' worldly belongings were destroyed, burned, or stolen. There were quarters for about thirty fathers, a fine library, and furniture, besides, of course, large supplies of stores and provisions not only for the local Mission, but for the stations farther inland as well. There were also a school for boys, a chapel, servants-quarters and other necessary buildings and outhouses.

What the fire could not destroy, the vandals certainly otherwise managed to do away with.

The hospital attached to the Mission, for the benefit of the natives, has been destroyed too.

It is to be regretted that the local Magistrate, even after being pressed by the British Consul, did next to nothing to take steps for the protection of the endangered people. On Sunday night two Christian women were taken up in a most brutal manner and dragged before the Police Magistrate, and were kept all night at the Cheh-sien's yamen. They were accused of having deprived two little children of the power of speech by the exercise of witchcraft, but the women had to be liberated because the charge could not be proved.

The next day a woman came and wanted her son from the orphanage, pretending they had robbed her child: but the charge was shown to be quite a trumped-up one; nevertheless quite a big crowd of desperate and threatening appearance kept hanging round the place all day. It is remarkable that a few days previous to this outbreak an abortive attempt had been made against the Roman Catholic orphanage at Yangchow, and requests through the Consul had to be made repeatedly to the Tsotai, before protection was afforded.

The Wuhu correspondent of the *Celestial Empire*, writing on May 15, says:—

About fourteen foreign houses in all have been looted, seven of which were completely destroyed, including the sanatorium, Mission schools, and the partially erected Catholic Cathedral. The five new houses, four of which have been recently occupied by members of the Customs staff, are completely looted, and are now occupied by Chinese braves.

The Chinese gunboats left yesterday morning and proceeded to Ngankin, where there are rumours of fresh trouble.

The river steamer have been doing a kind of "sentry go" here, each vessel awaiting the arrival of another previous to her departure.

The mob exhumed the body of a priest who was buried about six months ago. On their observing that his eyes were missing they declared it was the body of a native whose eyes had been extracted, and this kindled the flame of discord, and a renewed attack was expected last evening, but when the time came everything was quiet. The Chinese soldiers were very civil and on the *qui vive*, while a number of the Customs staff are still bivouacking on the Customs premises.

The French gun-vessel Inconstant arrived, and as long as she remains here there is no fear of a renewal of the offensive tactics of the mob, who have a wholesome dread of her long line of guns, which are trained and pointed in shore.

The following villainous proclamation is posted up in the city:

"The people have been injured by the Catholic Mission. At Wuhu the foreign and Chinese are connected in business. There are many foreigners in Wuhu who have injured the people. Every month the Catholic Mission give the Chinese $2 a month in order to bribe them to believe in their doctrine. Men and women cohabit together in the Mission houses. They are all offenders. They kidnap our children for the purpose of extracting their eyes and hearts. They take the lives of these innocent children who have not offended them. People have lost their children and are now lamenting. They have applied to the Mandarin and have received no satisfaction. The people being unable to find their children have gone mad with grief and have committed self-destruction by hanging themselves with a rope."

"On the 3rd day of the present moon at South River the Catholic Mission women stole two children. The children's mother met them on the road and called them, but they did not answer. They were willing to go with the Mission women. The mother followed and tried to drag the children back. The children were unable to speak. The mother had the two women seized and taken to the Magistrate (the Wuhu Chehsien), who enquired into the case. When in court, the Mission women put medicine into the children's noses and eyes. Then they recovered, and everybody saw this. The Mission sent 600 tales to the Wuhu Chehsien and purchased their release, which he accepted. The women were released and sent back in chairs. According to Chinese law the offence of kidnapping children is a capital crime. The money was used to evade justice. The Magistrate assisted the Mission instead of the people. A man by the name of Ho Shensan says there are 30 children lost, and Wong Wong-faa states that 50 children have so disappeared, and Sing states he saw a child sleeping on the bed and suddenly the child was not to be seen. These lost children must be in the Mission. They found the heads of 10 children in four vaults. The Catholic Missionaries saw many Chinese; they were afraid. They gave Tls. 40 to the Colonel of Militia, named Yao, to send 40 men to guard their doors; people wanted to enter. The soldiers threatened to use their knives and cut them down. They did cut two men and wounded them. When the people saw this they determined to burn their house. *All the people on the 20th day of this moon will rise as one man*, and go to Yi-chi-shan, also the Yesutau, and burn all the buildings, after which we will not allow the foreigners to rebuild. If they come back we will burn them again. The Custom House must not be touched. If you touch the Custom House you will be beheaded. All the people living in the house belonging to the respective Missions had better remove their property.

"PROCLAMATION FOR THE PEOPLE."

The most severe sufferers by the riots are Messrs. Russel, Dalton, Strangman, Viez, and E. Smith, whose houses have been completely destroyed, and who have lost everything.

THE East Indian Railway earnings for the week ended the 6th of June, 1891 was Rs. 10,28,967-15-3. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 8,00,096-5-2. Increase, Rs. 2,28,871-11-1. From the 1st of Jan., 1891, to the 6th of June, 1891, Rs. 2,32,18,121-13-3. From the 1st of Jan., 1890, to the 7th of June, 1890, Rs. 2,09,72,950-10-2. Increase, Rs. 22,45,171-3-1. Miles open week ended the 6th of June, 1891, 1,525½. Corresponding week last year, 1,525½. Per mile open for week ended the 6th of June, 1891, Rs. 674-8-2. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 524-7-8. Increase, Rs. 150-0-6.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emollient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—TREACHER AND Co., Bombay.

THE RACE FOR THE DERBY.

THOUGH the rain fell heavily there was good sport at the second day's racing at New Barns on Thursday, 28th ultimo. Worldly Wise won the Isonomy Welter Handicap, and Little Demon cleverly secured the Bury Two-Year-Old Stakes. A field strong both in quality and quantity did battle for the Beaufort Handicap. Backers scored heavily by the success of Mr. Blundell Maple's Prince Hampton. Porridge ran remarkably well, as did Frapotel; but the heavy going prevented King of Diamonds from showing his best form. In all there were seventeen runners. The Smew was made an odds-on chance for the Breeders' Foal Stakes (worth £1,300 to the winner); but, after showing speed for three parts of the journey, she was easily beaten, the winner turning up in Lady Hermit which by her very easy success, proved that Col. North made yet another good bargain when he gave 1,200gs. for her at the sale of the Blankney yerlings. Mr. Maple won three races during the afternoon.—On Friday a large company assembled to witness the race for the Manchester Cup of £2,000. There were thirteen runners, and of these Moundsditch was favourite at 7 to 2 against. However, Mr. Lowther's horse was never dangerous, and Lily of Lumley, staying the longest, won by three-parts of a length, Ragimunde depriving The Admiral of second honours by a head. Old Boots, previous to the start, overpowered his jockey and ran nearly six furlongs before being pulled up. He gave some trouble to W. Wood after this, and in the early part of the race was a long way from the leaders; but from the distance Colonel North's colt made up a lot of ground, and at the finish was only beaten by a short head for third position, being placed fourth by the judge. The cup, on which by the conditions of the race £200 is spent, is a handsome trophy, the work of Messrs. Carrington and Co., of Regent-street.—The Epsom "Summer" Race Meeting commenced on Tuesday. The rain and gloom which prevailed during the morning gave way as the day advanced, and soon after the decision of the second race the sun shone out bravely. A large company was present in the stands and enclosures; but the general attendance was greatly below the average. The Woodcote Stakes brought out a field of eight starters, Mr. Rose's Bonavista carrying off the stakes, beating Mr. H. Milner's Pilgrim's Progress by a length, Mr. Abington's Rioter being within a neck of the second. The winner ridden by J. Woodburn, is by Bend Or out of Vista, was bred at Mentmore, and cost 1,250 guineas as a yearling. The race for the Ranmore Two-Year-Old Plate was confined to the first and second favourites, Chibbio and Miss Preston, the latter winning cleverly by a length and a-half. Entered to be sold for 1,000 sovs., she was bought in at 1,670 guineas. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, the Princess Victoria and Maude, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Portland, the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, the Duchess of Manchester, Lord and Lady Cadogan, Lady Dudley, Lord Londonderry, Lord and Lady Hindlip, Sir William Harcourt, Sir Frederick Milner, Sir Dighton Probyn, Sir Arthur Sullivan, Mr. Chaplin, the Hon. Reginald Brett, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sassoon, Mr. J. L. Toole, and Mr. Henry Calcraft, were among the distinguished visitors to Epsom on Wednesday. As to the weather it may be briefly said that rain and hail came down in generous quantities, for the second year in succession the race for the Derby being run in a blinding storm of rain. In fact, not one person in a hundred could distinguish the colours worn by the jockeys. The race was a very tame affair. There were three more runners than last year when Sainfoin won, upsetting the odds on betted about Sure-foot. This time, however, backers had made no mistake, and almost from the first stride the race was reduced to a match between Sir Frederick Johnstone's colt Common and M. Blanc's Gouverneur. Common had only once before taken part in a race—namely, at New market where he carried off the Two Thousand Guineas with the greatest ease. He showed on Wednesday what a good horse he really is. Throughout the race was at his mercy and in the end he won by two lengths. Many people were surprised at the form shown by Gouverneur, which finished a long way ahead of the other nine competitors. The winner was ridden by George Barrett, who thus secured his first Derby. The struggle for third place was a keen one, and ended in favour of Sir James Duke's Martenhurst, the least-fancied of all the candidates. Cuttlestone was fourth, a head behind Martenhurst, and a head in front of the Deemster, which was thought by many good judges to have a fair chance of winning the race. Dorcas, the only filly engaged, was beaten just beyond Tattenham Corner. A testimony to the severity of the storm was afforded when the jockeys returned to weigh in. So saturated were their jackets by the rain the they were all about 2lb. over weight. They were, of course, passed by permission of the stewards. Common was trained by John Porter, who has now trained six winners. Under the new arrangement the winner of the Derby stakes is guaranteed a fixed sum, irrespective of the number of subscribers. Sir Frederick Johnstone received £5,000 as the owner of the winner, and an additional £500 as its nominator. The race was run in the rather slow time of 2min. 56 4-5th sec. Details:—

The Derby Stakes of 5,000 sovs. for the winner, 500 sovs. for the nominator of the winner, 300 sovs. for the owner of the second, and 200 sovs for the owner of the third, for three-year-olds; colts 9st, fillies 8st 9lb. About a mile and a half. Sir F Johnstone's Common, by Isonomy—Thistle.

9st (G Barrett)	1
M E Blanc's Gouverneur, by Energy—Gladia, 9st (J Woodburn)	2
Sir J Duke's Martenhurst, by Wenlock—Hirondelle 9st (Fagan)	3
Lord Bradford's Cuttlestone, 9st, (Weldon)	0
Mr D Cooper's Dorcas, 8st 9lb, (G Chaloner)	0
Lord Durham's Peter Flower, 9st, (Rickaby)	0
Col North's Simonian, 9st, (F Barrett)	0
Duke of Westminster's Orion, 9st, (F Webb)	0
Mr Brydges Williams' FitzSimon, 9st (J Osborne)	0
Col North's Old Boots, 9st, (M. Cannon)	0
Mr J B Legh's The Deemster, 9st, (J Watts)	0

Betting at starting was 11 to 10 on Common, 100 to 9 against Gouverneur, and 50 to 1 against Martenhurst. The Epsom Town Plate went to Goodlake, the Caterham Plate to Loretto, the Headley Stakes to Sea Song, the Stanley Stakes to The Smew, the Juvenile Plate to Fortiter, and the Epsom High-Weight Handicap to Bullion. The Epsom Grand Prize, for which eleven ran, was won yesterday by M. L. de Rothschild's Benvenuto.—The race for the Prix du Jockey Club, usually called the French Derby, was decided at Chantilly on Sunday, when, as was the case last year, there were ten runners. Reverend held his position as favourite up to the fall of the flag, but he was badly beaten in the race, failing to obtain a place. Ermark, which started second in request, scored a clever win by a length from Le Hardy, the pair being followed by Le Capricorne. Ermark, which is the property of M. de Monbel, is by Farfadet—Energetic, and has shown capital form in France, where he has an engagement in the Grand Prize of Paris. He is also among the entries for the Doncaster St. Leger. Another big race—the Austrian Derby—was decided on the Continent on Sunday. The race was run on the Freudenau course, in the Prater, and was favoured by fine weather. Baron Uechtritze's Achilles came in first, Dragonier was second, and Crossbow third.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

THE report of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company (Limited) for the half-year ending Dec. 31 states that the length of line opened to public traffic on that date was 1,043 miles on the Southern Mahratta Railway and 296 miles on the Mysore State Railway, or 1,339 miles in all, against 1,275 miles open on Dec. 31, 1889. The only construction work now in hand is the extension to Nanjangod from Mysore, 15¼ miles in length. The gross receipts at the mean rate of exchange obtained for the Secretary of State's bills—1s, 5·878d. to the rupee—were for the half-year £211,424 against £162, 853 at an exchange of 1s. 4·205d. to the rupee. The railway was worked at 78·58 per cent. of the gross earnings, against 84·65; but the percentage, which it is said is high, arises partly from heavy charges for exceptional replacement of permanent way materials, and a diminution be expected, as the exceptional replacements were completed at the end of the half-year. The reserve fund, amounting to £23,108, which has been accumulated from surplus profits for the purpose of equalising dividends when the Government guarantee of ½ per cent. beyond the 3½ per cent. interest paid by the Secretary of State should cease, is now proposed to be utilised, and resolutions will therefore be submitted—first, that a dividend for the half-year ending June 30, 1891, of 2 per cent. be paid on July 1 next to stockholders on the register on June 15, and that sufficient moneys be taken from the reserve fund to make up, with the 1½ per cent to be received from the Secretary of State for India, the above dividend; and, secondly, that the part of the profits of the line belonging to the company for the half-year ending June 30, 1891, shall be placed, when received in about October next, to the credit of the reserve fund.

"Be patient and you will have patient children." Don't fret about your house-cleaning; do it sensibly with SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Try it, —Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and Co., Hornby Row, Bombay.

A REAL SENSATION NOVEL.

WHY do people wade through three-volume novels when they can get such thrillingly complete stories as this served up by Dalziel's agency in the columns of the *Times*?

One of the worst crimes ever committed in this State has just come to light at this place (Kentucky). The victim is Miss Maud Fleener, aged 21, who was on a visit here from Richmond, Virginia. Miss Fleener, who was reputed to be wealthy, had three admirers—namely, John and Henry Wilcox and Amos Queen. She became engaged to the last-named, and the Wilcox brothers swore they would be avenged.

On April 14 Miss Fleener left her home on horseback to visit some friends at a place 15 miles distant. As she never reached her destination and did not return home, search parties went out to look for her. On Saturday last one of these parties came upon a hut in an unfrequented part of a wood. Hearing groans from within they entered the hut, and found the object of their search stretched naked upon a filthy cot and bound to the floor by heavy chains fixed to her ankles. The story she told was one of daily outrage, and she added, "The Wilcox boys did it." She died before she could be removed.

When Miss Fleener started to visit her friends she weighed 9st. 9lb.: when found by the search party she weighed only 5st. 5lb., and her left arm and leg were broken. The *post-mortem* examination showed that she had been subjected to extraordinary violence, and her mental and physical suffering must have been terrible. As soon as the guilt of the men dawned upon the searchers, a number of them went to find the Wilcox brothers. When apprehended the latter denied any knowledge of the crime, but afterwards admitted their guilt and made the following confession in writing:—

"We were going down the road when we saw the girl coming. We both hid, and she did not see us until we jumped from the bushes. The horse shied, throwing the girl, and then bolted, dragging her for some distance, until the girth broke. When we came up to her she was unconscious. Henry brought water from a spring and bathed her face, and after a while she opened her eyes. She complained of her leg and arm hurting. We examined the limbs and found them both broken. We were frightened and did not know what to do. John proposed that we should take the girl to the cabin and make her marry one of us. As both wanted to marry her we drew straws, and John won. John told her she would be married to him and taken care of, and that if she did not consent we would keep her locked up until she did. She said she would rather die. When we picked her up she fainted, and was unconscious until after we got to the cabin. We set her leg and arm as best we knew how. As one day she tried to escape we chained her to the floor. She became worse and worse, until we decided to tell her where she was, and then leave the country. If she had not been found within the next six hours, we would have told her all and run away."

The brothers Wilcox then nervously asked, "What are you going to do with us?" In reply, Amos Queen stepped forward and, raising his repeating rifle, blew out the brains of both scoundrels.

THE NEW PORTUGUESE MINISTRY.

SENHOR SERPA PIMENTAL having failed in his efforts to form a Cabinet, the King again summoned the late Premier, General d'Abreu e Sousa, who was on Thursday (May 21) able to constitute one as follows:—"General d'Abreu e Sousa, Premier and Minister of War; Count de Valbom, Foreign Affairs; Senhor Lobo Vaz, Interior; Senhor Marianho Carvalho, Finance; Senhor Moraes Carvalho, Justice; Senhor Julio Vilhena, Marine and the Colonies; Senhor Franco Castellobranco, Public Works." The programme of the new Cabinet (which contains four Conservatives), will, it is understood, consist in a liberal and tolerant policy, the commutation of the sentences passed on political prisoners, the liberty of the Press, great reductions in the expenditure for the departments of the Colonies, War, and Public Works, the material reduction of the list of officials and finally the conclusion of treaties of commerce The Finance Minister has stated to the correspondent of a Paris paper that the position of Portugal was difficult, but must not be described as desperate:—With reference to the Anglo-Portuguese dispute, Senhor Carvalho expressed his satisfaction that the question had been happily settled, and added that the reason why Portugal had at first refused to acknowledge England's right to navigate the Shire and Zambesi, a right which she had afterwards conceded, was that she wished first to obtain the recognition on the part of Great Britain of Portuguese sovereignty in the regions watered by those rivers. Moreover, Portugal had been struggling, not against the British Government but against an English company which was encroaching upon her territories. It behoved the Portuguese Government to favour the establishment of large companies in Mozambique, with the object of developing the natural resources of the country."

LORD ROMILLY SUFFOCATED.

A TERRIBLY disastrous fire, which resulted in the suffocation of Lord Romilly and two of his servants, as well as in serious injury to two other persons, one a fireman, broke out on Saturday night (May 23), half an hour before mid-night, at Lord Romilly's residence, 38, Egerton-gardens, Brompton, which is a large house of eighteen rooms. It seems that the servants had gone to bed, and Lord Romilly alone was stirring. His Lordship accidentally, it appears, upset a large lamp in the drawing-room on the first floor; in endeavouring to overcome the mischief he was rendered insensible by the fumes of the blazing oil and the smoke, and before aid could reach him he was suffocated. The flames travelled up the staircase to the second, third, and fourth floors, and cut off all chance of escape by the ordinary means for the domestics upstairs, and the dense smoke overpowered and suffocated Emma Lovell, the cook, who was forty-two years of age, and Jane Nippard, aged thirty-one. A third servant, named Blanche Griffin, twenty six years of age, managed to reach the third-floor front window, and owing to the prompt arrival of a fire-escape from the station in Relton-mews, Montpelier-square, Knightsbridge, and to the gallant conduct of a fireman named Byne, who made his way up to her through flames and was badly burnt himself, she escaped with her life, although her legs were badly burned.

THE TRANS SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

THE Czarewitch arrived at Vladivostock on Sunday, May 24. He was empowered by rescript from the Czar to turn the first sod of the new Trans-Siberian railway (the Grafsky section, 400 versts in length). In honour of the occasion an Imperial ukase has been published, containing commutations of sentences and pardons to various classes of offenders:—

"Persons condemned to penal servitude have two-thirds of their punishment remitted, and those who have been sent to transportation are granted alleviations as to their places of residence, those condemned to reside in the country districts, for instance, having two-thirds of their sentences remitted, while after ten years they will be freed from all restrictions as to residence, except in the principal towns, and will have their special civil rights restored to them. Persons imprisoned or interned are to enter into full possession of their civil rights after fifteen years, but this privilege is to be granted only to those considered worthy at the discretion of the various governors."

A NOTIFICATION is published in the *Gazette of India*, in which the Governor-General in Council recognises the conspicuous bravery and devotion displayed by the native officers, soldiers and followers of the detachment of the 43rd Gurkhas and the 12th Burma Regiment, under Lieutenant Grant, which advanced towards Manipur on March 28th, to attempt the relief of the British captives, and captured Thobal on March 31st, holding it against large forces of the enemy. The rewards given are as follows:—To be admitted to the second class of the Order of British India with the title of Bahadur: Subadar Shaikh Mahtab Din, 12th Burma Infantry, and Jemedar Birbal Nagarkoti, 43rd Gurkhas. To be granted the third class of the Order of Merit: Hospital Assistant Govinda Swami Pillay and all the non-commissioned officers and soldiers. A step of rank will also be granted to all native officers and non-commissioned officers who are eligible and fit for promotion, and a donation of six months' pay and allowances will be granted to all ranks, including followers.

THE commotion in China, says the *North China Herald*, is said to be not so much the outcome of hatred to foreigners as of a desire to embroil the authorities in foreign complications, so as to obtain a chance of raising a rebellion.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FARMER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

COLLISION BETWEEN BRITISH AND PORTUGUESE.

NEWS was received in London on Saturday and Sunday (23 and 24 ult.) that a conflict or conflicts had taken place between Portuguese and British expeditions, one report locating a fight on the Pungwe, the other near Umtasa's kraal.

A telegram from Lourenco Marques (May 23) was the first report, and stated:—"Her Majesty's cruiser Brisk, which has just arrived here, reports that the Chartered South Africa Company's expedition, under the leadership of Major Johnston, has been attacked by a Portuguese military post on the River Pungwe. Seven Portuguese are reported to have been killed. The loss suffered by the expedition is not known. Her Majesty's cruiser Majicienne and the gunboat Pigeon are at Beira."

From Cape Town (May 24) came the following:—It is reported here from Beira that a conflict has occurred between the Portuguese and the forces of the British South Africa Chartered Company. From the meagre accounts received up to the present it is not clear whether the collision occurred in Manicaland or on the Mashonaland side of the Masheke river, which forms the boundary between the British and Portuguese spheres under the old convention, but it would appear that the Portuguese were the aggressors. A force of 200 Portuguese and 500 natives reached Massi Kesse on May 11, and, finding that the place had been evacuated by the Chartered Company's officers pushed on across country in the direction of Fort Salisbury. On the way they met a detachment of sixty men of the Chartered Company's police, and a collision ensued, in which the Portuguese were defeated, with the loss of seven killed and several wounded.

The Lisbon correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on May 25:—According to a telegram from the Governor of Mozambique, dated the 21st inst., from Beira, and received by the Government here yesterday from Lourenco Marques, the Caldas Xavier expedition arrived on the 5th at Messi Kesse, and was attacked on the 11th in that neighbourhood by the British South Africa Company's forces. The fighting lasted for some hours, and several men were killed on both sides, but no officers. The Government has telegraphed to Mozambique and Lourenco Marques for further particulars, and has communicated to the Portuguese Minister in London the official report of the incident for diplomatic purposes. The correspondent added:—

The hostilities I almost predicted a month ago have occurred, but it is pleasant to know that the feeling against the English here has considerably decreased since it has become known that the bases of a treaty have been arranged. The Portuguese are most desirous that the treaty should be signed without delay. Both the English and Portuguese here consider that any failure in the negotiations for the treaty, which is expected to be presented to the Cortes at the end of this week, would be most unfortunate.

A Cape Town telegram of May 25 stated:—Sir Henry Loch, the High Commissioner, has received details of the fighting which took place at Umtasa's Kraal between the Portuguese and the British South Africa Company's force, which substantially confirm the account already cabled. The British admiral in command at Delagoa Bay takes the view that the Portuguese force was marching towards Fort Salisbury and assumed the offensive when it encountered the Chartered Company's police. It appears that the first news of the affair emanated from a wounded Portuguese officer. As early as the middle of April it was reported from Beira that there were strong reasons to believe that an armed Portuguese force had ascended the Pungwe with the object of occupying Massi Kesse and attacking the Chartered Company's forces, and this rumour was more or less confirmed by the despatch to the interior of Portuguese lighters with arms and ammunition.

Further particulars regarding the Anglo-Portuguese collision on the Pungwe river sent from Lourenco Marques (May 25) state that the Portuguese, on reaching Massi Kesse, and finding that place unoccupied, marched towards the British South Africa Company's station at Fort Salisbury. On the Portuguese arriving within twenty yards of the fort the British fired upon them, killing seven and wounding twenty.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

SOLDIERS IN INDIA AND POSTAGE.

IN the House of Commons on the 25th ult. Mr. Picton asked the Postmaster-General whether he was aware that the limitation of the postal privileges of British soldiers in India to letters prevented their regular receipt of newspapers from home with the news of their native districts; and whether there was any insuperable difficulty in the way of making the postage of a newspaper to a soldier in India at least as cheap as that of a letter. Mr. Raikes: The law, as it stands, limits the postal privilege which the British soldier when serving abroad enjoys as to letters, and it would not be possible to meet the hon. member's suggestion without Parliamentary enactment.

THE MANIPUR DISASTER.

The same day Mr. Crawford asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Government would undertake that no one should be put to death in Manipur as a punishment, or in retaliation for the deaths of Mr. Quinton and his companions, until the circumstances of the attack upon the Manipuris had been considered by Parliament. Sir J. Gorst: No one will be put to death in Manipur in mere retaliation for the deaths of Mr. Quinton and his companions. The Secretary of State is surprised that such a question should be asked. But those who are found guilty of the murder of Mr. Quinto and Mr. Melville and their respective companions will be adequately punished, without waiting until the circumstances of the affair at Manipur have been considered by Parliament.

PROGRESS AND CONDITION OF INDIA.

THE twenty-sixth number of the statement exhibiting the moral and material progress and condition of India for the year 1889-90 has just been presented to Parliament in a bulky Blue-book of 246 pages. In addition to the usual heads of information the present issue contains a preliminary report on the census taken on February 26-27 last. The gross results were arrived at with extreme expedition, thanks to the free use of the telegraph. When the full returns from the feudatory states are in, the total population will amount to almost 286 millions, of which 220¼ millions live in British territory, and 95¼ in Native States. Since 1881, when the previous census was taken, the gross increase has been twenty-nine millions, equal, in fact, to the population of Italy or Prusia. The actual growth of the population in ten years has been just under 9¼ per cent. as regards British territory, and the ratio of increase in Native States is still higher. In Bengal, with its population of nearly seventy-one millions, spread over an area of 149,725 square miles, the rate of increase has been only 6¼ per cent. The inhabitants of this Presidency are already more numerous by nine millions than those of the United States of America, although the area is less than one-twenty third of that of the latter country. Is is encouraging to find that emigration and other causes are checking the alarming ratio of increase, seeing that there are already 474 individuals on every square mile of land in Bengal. Similar particulars are given with regard to other Presidencies and Provinces, and the short preliminary report is a thoroughly interesting document.

MAJOR GRANT'S REWARD.

Tuesday (26th ult.) night's *London Gazette* states that the Queen has signified her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon Lieut. Charles James William Grant, Indian Staff Corps, whose claim has been submitted for Her Majesty's approval for the conspicuous bravery and devotion to his country displayed by him in having, upon hearing on March 27, 1891, of the disaster at Manipur, at once volunteered to attempt the relief of the British captives, with eighty native soldiers, and, having advanced with the greatest intrepidity, captured Thobal, near Manipur, and held it against a large force of the enemy. Lieut. Grant inspired his men with equal heroism, by an ever present example of personal daring and resource.

The Queen has also approved of the following promotions being conferred upon this officer, in recognition of his services in Manipur, as detailed above:—India Office, May 26. Indian S. T. Corps: Lieut. Charles James William Grant to be Captain. Dated May 10, 1891. War Office, May 26, Brevet: Captain Charles James William Grant, Indian Staff Corps, to be Major. Dated May 11, 1891.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 0½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE GORDON BOYS' HOME.

THE annual meeting of this institution was held on May 23, in the Levee-room at the Horse Guards, the Duke of Connaught taking the chair.

The Duke of Connaught, in opening the proceedings, said he wished to express the regret they all felt at the death of Sir Robert Fowler, who had acted as treasurer of the institution, and was much and deservedly respected by all who knew him.

The Secretary then read the report for the past year, in which it was stated that the institution had made further progress towards completion. There were now 234 boys at the home. The income last year was £3,805. The cost of maintaining 240 boys annually was £6,000, thus leaving a heavy deficit. While the annual subscriptions exceeded those of the previous year by £189, the donations had fallen from £5,150 to £3,833. It was, therefore, evident that special and earnest efforts must be made to maintain the home in its present state of efficiency. The Rev. H. C. Peake, diocesan inspector, had examined the boys in secular subjects during last year, and his report was most satisfactory:—"I am of opinion that the home in regard to education is in a thoroughly efficient state."

The Duke of Connaught said he thought that, on the whole, the report just read might be deemed satisfatory. He had permission to state that the Royal Engineers, as a mark of respect for Field-Marshal Lord Napier, would erect a room in connection with the Gordon Boys' Home. Designs for this had already been submitted to them, and there was but little doubt that the room when completed, would make the home one of the most perfect buildings existing in the country. (Cheers.) The difficulties which the committee had had to encounter as to the sanitary arrangements were, he believed, due only to the peculiar soil of Bagshot Heath. He did not know whether these difficulties could have been foreseen when the building was begun. In any case, they had been forced upon the attention of the committee, and it was necessary, of course, to be sure that the sanitary arrangements were complete. If this were not done, they would be blamed throughout the country, however satisfactorily in other respects they were shown to be going on. He mentioned this matter on account of the large sum (£400) which the alterations had cost, and he hoped very much that the works undertaken would meet all the requirements of the future. A glance at the balance-sheet would show that, satisfactory as the annual subscriptions might be, the home had fallen behind in regard to donations. In fact, the committee were placed in a very difficult position. If the home was to continue the work it had begun—and God forbid that it should have to turn back—its income would have to be materially increased. They began with £40,000, and he honestly believed that unless that could be doubled they would not be able to carry on the work in the way they desired. No doubt they were indebted to many who had come foward to support the charity, and he thanked them most cordially for their generosity; but at the same time he entreated others to give the institution more support than they had done in the past. (Hear, hear.) When the home was first started there existed a certain amount of political feeling in regard to it—with regard to any reference to General Gordon. But that had entirely passed away; Englishmen now united in looking back upon him as a great and distinguished soldier, as a true and noble patriot, and as a high and honourable Christian. It was the wish of all that the memory of his valour and his virtues should be perpetuated in a great manner—in a manner worthy of his great characteristics. (Cheers.) The home was in need of increased support, and in order to obtain it the institution must make itself better known. It was necessary to create throughout the country, but more particularly in the larger districts, such as Manchester and Liverpool, a feeling that there ought to be cadets in the home. He wished to express his thanks to all those who were connected with the management of the institution. He thought they had had a difficult task before them, and year by year, on a review of what had been done, there was ample reason to be satisfied with the energy and zeal they had displayed. (Cheers.)

Lord Wharncliffe moved, Sir F. Millner seconded, and Sir A. Gordon supported a resolution adopting the report. The resolution was carried.

The Lord Mayor proposed the re-election of the following members of the executive committee, who retired under a rule of the articles of association:—Mr. G. W. Rusdon, Sir H. Verney, Mr. Frederick Verney, the Hon. H. Tennyson, Earl Waldegrave, General Sir George Higginson, and Mr. J. Walter. Gen. Geary seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Sir D. Lysons, seconded by Sir G. Graham, the chairman was thanked for presiding at the meeting.

The Duke of Connaught, in reply, said that he had been much gratified by the request that he should take the post of president of the executive committee of the Gordon Boys' Home in succession to Lord Napier. He regretted that he had not more time at his disposal to look after the affairs of the institution, but would hope that a very hearty will would be taken for the deed. Sir F. Millner's suggestion that the next annual meeting of the home should be held in a more public way was excellent, and he would see what he could do to carry it out. (Cheers.) The rancour once excited by the mention of General Gordon's name had ceased, and they might well come forward now to invite public support. (Cheers.) The reports as to the conduct of the boys who had left the institution to earn their living by civil or military employment were in all cases satisfactory. Many of those boys had gone into the Army, and it was of great importance that they should have been brought up on such good lines. He again expressed a belief that branches of the home should be started in some of our principal towns. (Cheers.)

SOAPS DRY, ROUGHEN, and WEAKEN the SKIN, and make it blotchy, dull, and muddy, the Hair wiry, white, and weak, and the Nails striated and brittle from the following causes:—
1. SODA and POTASH left in them.
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3. ROSIN and METHYLATED SPIRITS (as in transparent soaps).
4. JETSAM and FLOTSAM (rotten fatty materials).
5. GLYCERINE, which is drying.

VINOLIA SOAP contains unchangeable cream, instead of soda and potash, and is guaranteed pure. It does not dry the skin.

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VINOLIA CREAM is UNEQUALLED for Itching, Insect Bites, Prickly Heat, Sunburn, Eczema, Rash, &c. THE BABY. "For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days." THE LANCET. "An Emollient Cream for the skin in eczema, rash, eruptions, &c.

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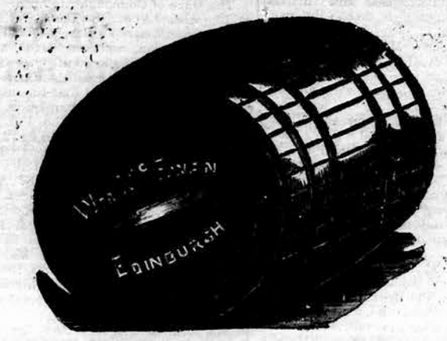

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"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

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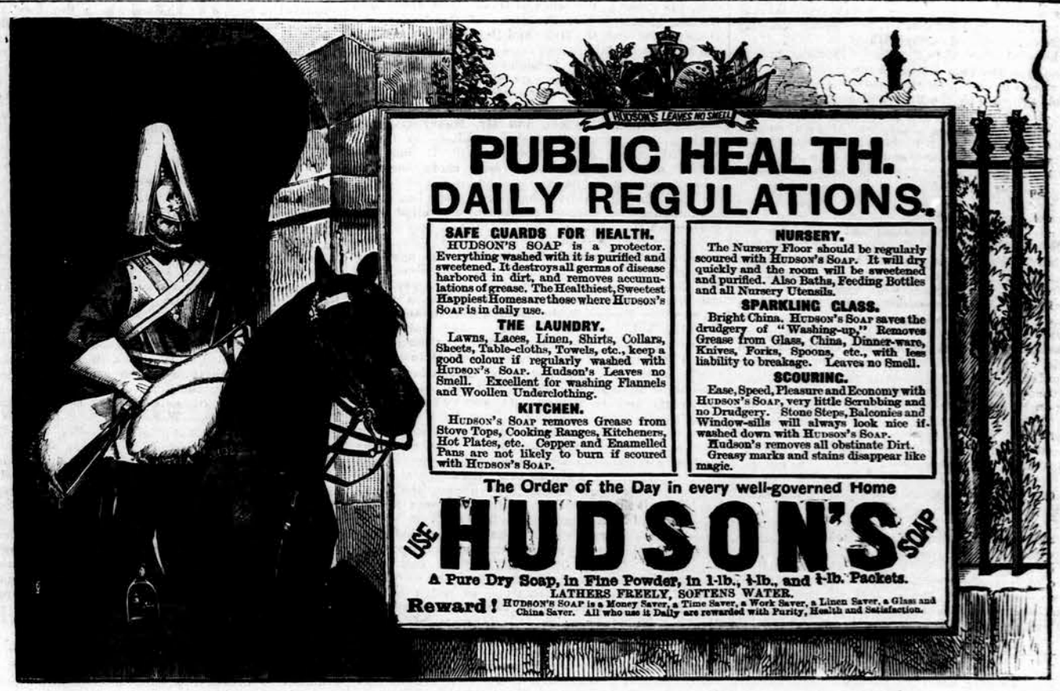
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HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.
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The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.
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Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.
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Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt.
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A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
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HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothe a good colour.

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HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

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PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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Many spurious, Worthless and injurious preparations are offered to the Public.

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Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.

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